The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1868. NO. 238.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

From the Albany Argus.

THE VOICE OF NEW YORK ON THE RADICAL'S CONSPIRACY AND IMPEACHMENT.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday the Committee on Federal Relations in the Assembly made the following report on national affairs. In the absence of Mr. Lawrence, the chairman, the report was presented by Mr. J. L. Flagg. The report was adopted, every Democrat voting in the affirmative:

The undersigned, to whom several petitions in regard to the state of affairs at the Federal capital were referred, respectfully report—

That they view with alarm the course of the Federal Congress, which has gradually encroached upon the rights of the States, the liberties of the people, and the prerogatives of co-ordinate branches of the legislature, until it threatens not only to wholly overthrow the Constitution, but to subvert the entire system of representative and responsible Government which the Constitution was designed to guaranty.

In reviewing the acts which have culminated in this usurpation, it is impossible not to see the evidence of a deliberate conspiracy, artfully contrived and persistently pursued to this end.

Taking advantage of the exigency of civil war, which demanded patriotic sacrifices willingly rendered by the masses of the people, the protected capitalists, who had secured a dominant influence in Government, proceeded to enact in their own interest, in successive Congresses, seven different tariff bills, each more exacting than its predecessors, and all aimed, not to increase the revenue of the Government, but to diminish it by checking importations, and giving indirect bounties to protected interests.

The deficiency of revenue created by this inadequate and unjust system was supplied by a scheme of internal taxation, partial in its exactions, capricious in the mode of imposition, and so framed as to be oppressive to honest dealers, and as an invitation to fraud on the part of the dishonest.

A system of paper money entrusted to national bankers of issue, and made legal tender, in defiance of the express injunction of the Constitution, was the next device to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

In the same law, which, in spite of the warnings and protests of the friends of the Constitution, thus endowed irresponsible corporations with the right to issue a deteriorated currency, the vast debt, now amounting to $2,300,000,000 was initiated. Of the wasteful and corrupt manner in which this vast sum was expended, and of the gross inequality in which its burdens are imposed, it is unnecessary to speak. The crowning injustice and revolutionary character of the enactment consisted in the clause which exempted the holders of the national bonds from State and county and municipal taxation.

The effect of this enactment was to organize in the midst of every community a class separate from the common mass of tax-payers, and exempted from any share of the common burdens—a class interested in pushing local and State expenditures to the highest point, and in urging the municipalities and the Legislature to speculative enterprises, being themselves secure from any contribution to the losses which fall upon the community when they prove unsuccessful.

The creation of this *imperium in imperio*—this exempted class of bondholders holding separate rank and exclusive pretensions in the State—has been followed by a usurpation still more dangerous. It is claimed that the bonds, the interest of which is payable in gold, and the principal in the currency of the country, are redeemable only in gold. The language of the statute which first authorized them, and which made Government paper a legal currency, belies this interpretation. The language held in Congress by the authors of the scheme proves its want of foundation. "These bonds," said Thaddeus Stevens, in the debate of June, 1864, "are made payable in money by the express terms of the law; and if legal tender notes are money, then they are payable in that. * * * No man who is a lawyer can come to any other conclusion than that the principal of these five-twenty bonds is payable in money.—The difference in the terms employed is as distinct and definite as if it had been said, in so many words, that one is payable in coin and the other in paper currency."

The assumption, in spite of the enactment, and its contemporaneous interpretation, that these bonds are payable in gold, is rendered more insolent by the course of Congress in keeping the currency in a deteriorated state, in deferring the resumption of specie payments, and endeavoring to tide over the crisis of the Presidential election by the promised issue of one hundred millions more of paper currency.

The privilege of issuing over $300,000,000 of this paper currency has been awarded to the national banks, who are paid at the same time out of the Federal Treasury nearly $20,000,000 a year as interest on the securities they hold, in guaranty of this circulation. It is not the policy of the Constitution to authorize paper money, or to encourage or maintain large debts. But if such issues are made, the Government should have the benefit of them, and in this instance would save to the people twenty millions of dollars a year in taxes by replacing the circulation of the banks by direct issue of circulating notes from the Treasury.

It is not the policy of the Democratic party to trifle with the public credit. Its history is that of a hard money party—a party which has paid off both State and national debts. Its representatives have voted to pay off our State debt in the specie in which it was contracted. It is pledged to meet the obligations of the Government with perfect faith and literal fidelity. It will seek by economies to reduce the burdens of Government, and curtail those extravagances which, even more than the debt, weigh upon the resources of the nation. It will not debase the currency in order to defraud the public creditor, and all other creditors; but it will extinguish public obligations, when it comes into power, in such currency as Congress shall give to the people to meet ordinary obligations between them.

We refer to these things, in order to show that there has been created by Congress, and its subservient usurpations have been designed to uphold and strengthen, a privileged and exempted class, and to array them against the body of the community. Two classes embrace: 1. The protected manufacturing interests. 2. The bondholders, erected into a kind of scrip nobility, exempted from taxation, and claiming to be paid in a currency different from that awarded to the mass of the people. 3. The national banks of circulation, which receive twenty millions of dollars a year for issuing a currency which the Government is pledged to redeem, and which it can issue as well and more safely. 4. The army and navy maintained in exorbitant proportions, and at immense cost to the country in a time of peace. 5. The horde of office holders, outnumbering the army and navy, eating out the substance of the people, and degrading public morals by the spectacle of their shameless frauds, perpetrated with impunity and with the connivance of the Government. 6. A body of pensioners raised of them brave and honest soldiers, to whose claims the country can never be insensible, but including a class of parasites, led to the service of war, but who have never seen a battle-field. 7. The Freedmen's Bureau, organized upon the theory of the incapacity of the negroes for self-support, and administered, at immense expense, for the purpose of throwing the government of ten States into the hands of these dependent and ignorant blacks.

It is to maintain these classes in their exemptions and privileges, at the expense of the great body of the people, and in hostility to them, that the usurpations of Congress have been inaugurated and pursued with an audacity that the apparent apathy of the people has encouraged.

The accredited majority in Congress—many of whom had been exasperated against our system of government by a long exclusion from power during the more tranquil and happy days of the Republic—seized the occasion of the nation's danger to pass laws against personal liberty, against the freedom of the press, and of public assemblage, and initiated a system of arbitrary arrest and violent repression intended to paralyze all opposition. They followed this up by expelling from their seats rightfully chosen Senators and Representatives. They admitted into the Union as States, Territories without adequate population, upon pledge of political subserviency of their representatives; and in order to increase this factitious majority, they divided Virginia without the consent of its people. The long, persistent effort to bring in the Southern States under negro domination has had for its object to fill up and complete the system of rotten boroughs, by which the Government is to be carried on in defiance of the will of the people. For this purpose the ten excluded States were placed under a military dictatorship; the command of the army was taken from the President and transferred to the hands of a political General and his subordinates; and the white population of the ten States held in position of forcible repression, large masses of them being disfranchised for the purpose, while the States were given up to the political control of a negro population freshly emancipated from slavery.

The effect of these acts has been to nullify and destroy the representative principle in our Government. The small States of the Northeast, bribed by bounties and tariffs, combined with the factitious States of the far West, and recruited by the representatives of negro constituencies, have been able to outweigh in Congress the voice of the masses of the people centred in the larger States of the Union. The symmetry of the Constitution, and the balance of power between sections, has been destroyed by the disfranchisement of the white population of the South, and the long exclusion of their States from representation, and the final subjection of the white to the black race. Under this system New York has been without influence in the Senate, and powerless in the House of Representatives. Her four millions of people have been less regarded in legislation than the squatter constituency of Nevada, and their voice is now to be nullified by the negro constituency of Arkansas.

It is a revolution that is effected in Government when the representative branch, thus disorganized in its proportions, assumes Executive functions—when a body, merely legislative and advisory, assumes to execute the laws, to pass judicially upon them, to subordinate or set aside co-ordinate and co-equal branches of Government, and exercise its functions outside of the Constitution.

Two obstacles have stood in the way of the usurping cabal, who, by their instrumentalities, have domineered over Congress and sought to perpetuate their misgovernment in defiance of the people. The Supreme Court has had the power to stigmatize as unconstitutional the gross acts of Congress, and have on more than one occasion declared them void. The President, elected by the same party that control Congress, has recoiled at their acts, and instead of making himself the accomplice of their usurpations, has on several occasions defended by his veto the prerogatives of his office and the rights of the people. To silence the Supreme Court, laws have been enacted depriving the people of the right of appeal to it, in cases where the authority of Congress may be questioned; and threats impend over it, still further to restrict its powers, which are intended to paralyze it in its highest functions.

The rightful prerogatives of the Executive have in like manner been struck down. His power to remove peculative officials has been rescinded, and wider impunity has been given to fraud and extortion. He has been deposed from the command of the army, in defiance of the express authority of the Constitution; and the attempt is now in progress to remove him from his Executive office, and to place in his stead an instrument of the Congressional cabal, and a tool of the privileged class, whom, by these usurpations, it is intended to retain in their exemptions and exclusive and exceptional immunities.

This crime approaches its consummation! The pretended trial, instead of proving the guilt of the accused, has made clear his innocence. It has exhibited him, not as the assailant of the Constitution, but as its defender. The evidence elicited, instead of impeaching his official integrity, commends him to the confidence and the sympathies of the people.

It becomes the Legislature of this State to pronounce the sentiment of abhorrence with which the people view these usurpations and their object; and your committee conclude with these resolutions:

Resolved, That the aggressions of Congress upon the rights of the States and the functions of co-ordinate branches of Government indicate a settled purpose to set aside the Constitution, and to destroy the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the independence of the Judiciary is essential to the integrity of the Constitution and the rights of the citizens, and that we protest against any act of Congress infringing upon it.

Resolved, That the evidence elicited on the trial of President Johnson before the Court of Impeachment has established the innocence of that high functionary; and that his conviction would be regarded by the people as the false judgement of a partisan Court, and as a crime against the form and being of republican government.

THOMAS LAWRENCE,
JOHN L. FLAGG,
W. S. ANDREWS,
JAMES STEVENS,
E. J. BURHANS,
Committee.

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THREE handsome residences, and well improved lots, in the city.

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"A" Coffee Sugar, Cut Loaf Sugar.
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The Bankrupt Act.

We have been requested to publish the Bankrupt Law. This is impossible. It makes a respectable volume. In order, however, that our readers may understand it, and may therefore find no difficulty in the proper application of it, we have taken pains to compile from several sources the essentials of all who contemplate seeking its protection. And first of all, we advise our friends not to undertake hastily what they will do, unless they have had the counsel of a respectable and intelligent Attorney, upon whom they can rely.

1. The manifest design of the Bankrupt Law is to cancel debts, but unfortunate, debtors, whose just creditors are greater than they can pay.

2. To become a voluntary bankrupt under this Act, the debtor must owe at least $300, which, of course, he must not be able to pay in full.

3. Petitioners under the Bankrupt Act are required to exhibit a schedule of all their debts and liabilities, of every kind and description whatever, and also an inventory of all their estate, both real and personal, including all property and effects of which they are possessed, or in which they may have an interest, (though not in possession) in conformity with certain "Forms" prescribed in the "General Orders" of the Supreme Court of the United States. These schedules, verified by the oath of the petitioner before a District Court Judge, a register in Bankruptcy, or U. S. Commissioner, must accompany the petition, and, when filed, is the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy. If it should be discovered, pending the proceedings at any time before the bankrupt is discharged, that he has, by any suppression, make a false or partial schedule, this would be evidence of fraud and would defeat his discharge.

4. When the petition is by a firm or copartnership, a full set of schedules of the respective estates of the members of the firm should also be added.

5. When the petition is filed, the case is immediately referred to a Register, who examines the petition and schedules annexed thereto, and if they are correct therein, makes a certificate to that effect, to be filed with the Clerk, then adjudges the debtor a Bankrupt and issues a warrant to the Messenger to summon all the creditors named in the petitioner's schedules to meet at the Register's office, at a certain time and place, to prove their claims and elect one or more Assignees to take charge of the Bankrupt's estate.

6. A creditor can, however, prove his claim at any time previous to the last dividend, which will generally be six months subsequent to the adjudication of Bankruptcy.

7. No creditor has any standing in a Bankrupt Court until he proves his claim.

8. Creditors have no right to compel the Bankrupt to answer questions concerning the disposal of property by him acquired subsequent to filing a petition in Bankruptcy. "In other words, the date of the filing of the petition by or against a debtor, is the date at which, if adjudication of bankruptcy follows, the order of things passes away and a new leaf is turned over." On this point decisions have been variant. The safe rule appears to be, that the applicant in bankruptcy has a perfect right to claim whatever he has made after his application, by his personal exertions, but any profits he may have made from investment or credit, may be liable to the claim of the receiver up to almost the period of his discharge.

9. The Bankrupt can apply to the Court at any time after the expiration of six months, and within one year from the adjudication, for the discharge in bankruptcy, and in case no assets come into the hands of the assignee, or no debts be proved against his estate, at any time after the expiration of sixty days.

10. As soon as an Assignee is elected or appointed, the Judge or Register will convey to him, by deed of assignment, all the bankrupt's property except what is exempted, viz: "Household and kitchen furniture and other necessaries not exceeding in value (300) five hundred dollars, also his wearing apparel and that of his wife and children, and such other property not included in the foregoing as is exempt from levy and sale upon execution or other process by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt resides, to an amount not exceeding that showed by state exemption laws in force in 1864. A safe "counsel" now suggests, under this head, that the common impression that persons may become bankrupts and yet be allowed to retain their houses and lands, or other property of considerable value, is a great mistake. Under the Act, no honest Bankrupt in this state can have allotted to him, free from the operation of the Act, exceeding $700, besides the wearing apparel of himself and family. Bankrupts in this State are not entitled to homesteads under this Act.

11. It is the duty of the Assignee, within twenty days after the assignment to him to make or to allot to the bankrupt such articles as are exempted, and the an inventory of the same with the value of each article so allotted, and creditors may make objections to the report of the Assignee at any time within twenty days after it is filed.

12. As to cases in bankruptcy proceedings, section 5 of the Bankrupt Act provides that the petitioner, before a warrant issues, shall deposit fifty dollars with the Register, or with the Clerk, to be delivered to the Register as a security for his fees. General order XXIX. provides that the fees of the Register, Marshal and Clerk shall be prepaid or secured before they can be compelled to act. It is also provided by General order XXX. that where the debtor has no means, and can prove the fact to the satisfaction of the Court, upon application, an order will be made requiring all the services in the case to be paid out of the fifty dollars deposited with the Register. If, however, there are assets, but not enough to pay the Messenger after deducting the Bankrupt's exempted property, so that nothing comes into the hands of the Assignee, the fees will have to be paid by the Bankrupt; but if the Assignee receives assets, the fees of the Messenger will be paid by him before any dividend is made among creditors.

13. Some suppose that the Register is entitled to 500 fee. The fees of the Register, Messenger, Clerk, and costs of publication of notices in Bankruptcy, are fixed by law, and if they demand higher fees, they are liable, as in other cases of malfeasance in office. In ordinary cases of bankruptcy, the fees may amount to $100. In some cases more, in some less—the costs depending on the amount of labor and litigation involved in each case.

14. Differences of opinion among Attorneys have existed in this State, as to the limit which the Act makes as to the time to make application for discharge in bankruptcy. Some have supposed that no debtor will be permitted to apply for Bankruptcy after some carry may be March, unless he is able to pay fifty per cent of his debts. We are assured that this is not the case. The law did not go into operation for the purposes for which it was enacted until June 1st, 1867. It gives twelve months from that time, to all honest debtors, whatever may be the extent of their indebtedness which they cannot pay in which to present their applications. After the 1st of June next, every debtor must be able to pay fifty per cent of his indebtedness in order to a successful application in bankruptcy, unless he first obtain the consent of a majority of his creditors.

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At
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BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN;
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Nov. 27-36-tf

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Sept 28—45-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. BRANSON, Ag't N. C. Business Directory. J. A. JONES

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Jan 29 148-tf BRANSON & JONES, Raleigh, N. C.

1868. 1868.

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A LARGE LOT OF TIN WARE ON HAND and constantly making, which will be sold at N. Y. PRICES!

Material good and workmanship unsurpassed.

The undersigned is conducting a NORTH CAROLINA ENTERPRISE, and asks the co-operation of southern Merchants. He is by availing himself of the best and most improved machinery, prepared to fill all orders for TIN WARE, and can make the supply equal to the demand.

Send me your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.

I will take any kind of good produce in exchange for Tin Ware and particularly want, at best price, Rags, Beeswax, old Copper and Brass and will pay cash for same, when preferred.

Send for a Price List and compare with your Northern Bills. I will trade fair.

I will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Cooking Stoves, Base's Patent and others of best make and will sell right.

E. H. POOLE,
Hillsboro N. C.
Feb 3-150-tf

Sugars, Sugars,

A LOT OF REFINED SUGARS, in barrels. Just received by
April 6-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LANDHOLDERS WHO WISH TO SELL
Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots, or Real Estate

of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale.

We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.

For information, address
JNO. B. GRETTER,
General Agent,
Greensboro', N. C.
Or PHIL THIEM, Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct. 31—72-tf

Snuff, Snuff.

A LARGE supply, in large and small bladders. Also in pape s and bottles, at manufacturer's prices.
Feb 13-156-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

BLACK PEPPER AND ALLSPICE, MACE, and ginger, at
April 23-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

ALE! ALE!!—10 KEGS "COCKADE CITY" received this morning. A supply always on hand.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Jan 25-142-tf

COX'S GELATINE.
At
TONNOFFSKI'S.

FISH HOOKS AND LINES.

A large assortment just received at
April 23-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

SPRING TRADE.

1868. 1868.

12 KEGS ten penny nails and other sizes.
Blasting and Rifle Powder,
Shot and Bar Lead,
Best Kerosene Oil, by the barrel or retail.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Apr 20-tf With Hart & Lewis.

BUCK EYE SULKY PLOW, REAPER AND MOWER!

On exhibition at the Farmer's Hall, the Buck Eye Sulky Plow, to which the attention of our farmers is respectfully called.

I am also special Agent for the sale of the celebrated Buck Eye Reaper and Mower, at Manufacturer's prices, with freight added.

The sooner we commence using these immense labor saving machines, the better for all concerned.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Apr. 15-tf. Agent.

Flour! Flour!

75 SACKS N. C. FLOUR.
50 bbls. N. C. and Patapsco Family Flour.
For sale by
April 6-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

RAILROADS.

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA
ALL STATE
RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE!)

THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,
THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD!!!
18288 SHIPPERS, SPECIAL ORDER!
SAY VIA R. & G. R. R.!

WE inaugurated and are the Great through Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the Ten Thousand shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all those years to come, 60 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we will and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight
ROUTE,

Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are required so to direct your Freight, or they will be taken by another route!

To Insure your Freight being carried over this Great Inland Air Line safely, direct your consignees to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., via Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:
Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:
Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, foot Beach St., Office 167, Greenwich st. Cor. Bey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA
(Via Accomac,) Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 S. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:
Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 90 Light Street Wharf.

C. B. ALLEN,
Aug 6-305-tf Freight Ag't Raleigh, N. C.

SUPT. OFFICE, N. C. RAILROAD CO.,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., April 1, 1868.

On and after this date the following will be the Schedule for Passenger Trains over this Road:

Leave Charlotte daily		11.36 P. M.
"	Salisbury	2.07 A. M.
"	Greensboro'	5.05 A. M.
"	Raleigh	9.41 A. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro'		12.25 P. M.
Leave	Raleigh	12.30 P. M.
"	Greensboro'	4.30 P. M.
"	Salisbury	7.17 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte		9.56 P. M.
		11.35 P. M.

Through passengers by this line have choice of routes for Greensboro' and Danville to Richmond, or else Raleigh and Weldon to Richmond or Portsmouth, arriving at all points North of Richmond at the same time by either route.

Connection is made at Goldsboro' with Passenger trains on W. & W. Road to and from Wilmington, and to Weldon by freight trains. Also to Northern on A. & N. C. Road.

Freight trains will leave Charlotte at 2 A. M., and arrive at 6.20 P. M.

April 4-tf JAMES ANDERSON, Supt.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS

1868. SPRING STOCK. 1868.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY!

WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
direct from the Manufacturers, which we will sell as low as goods of the same quality can be bought in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

April 1-tf WEISIGER & PARKER, No. 3 Iron Front, up Stairs. Petersburg.

☞ Those buying for cash shall have the benefit of money.

DRUGS.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
(Successors to Geo. B. Jones & Co.)
Sycamore, Corner Washington Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

INVITE the Merchants, Physicians and Planters of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee to examine their extensive stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Brushes, Combs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c.

WALTER B. JORDAN. JOSEPH CARR.
April 17—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS

HENRY GWYNN, of Baltimore | E. B. COTTEN, Late of N. C. | WALTER GWYNN, JR. Late of S. C. Carolina.

GWYNN, COTTEN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
105 West Lombard Street,
BALTIMORE.

☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. Orders for GENERAL MERCHANDISE solicited. Refer to Gen. Walter Gwynn, and Hon. Thos. Ruffin, N. C.
sept. 30—45-eod3m4w3m

STAVES WANTED.

We will contract for, or purchase at MARKET PRICES on arrival,

500,000 Red Oak Hhd Staves,
300 000 White Oak Hhd "
100,000 White Oak "Heading,
75,000 White Oak Pipe Staves,
20,000 White Oak Bbl "

Norfolk Inspection.

The White Oak Staves and Heading will be received as soon as they can be delivered. The Red Oaks, from September to January next. Dimensions, and full particulars for getting Staves properly, furnished on application to
CHARLES REID & SON,
Mar 19—tf Norfolk, Va.

TOBACCO AGENCY.

We have received Agencies for the sale of MANUFACTURED and SMOKING TOBACCO, of all brands.

Orders for any quantity will be promptly filled. Parties having any for sale would do well to ship us, as ready sales can be made.

COWARD & HARRISS,
Commission Merchants,
April 21-3m Norfolk, Va.

G. T. & W. C. STRONACH,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Market Square, Raleigh, N. C.
Orders for Cotton promptly filled.
REFER TO Jno. G. Williams & Co., and Cashier National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
April 16—tf.

For Sale.

Figs, Nutmegs, Ground Black Pepper, and the best Mustard.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
March 16—tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

Three months	$ 1 00
Six months	4 00
One year	8 0
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	4 00
" " " six months	2 0
Weekly Sentinel, one year	2 00
" " six months	1 0

THE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1868

A VOICE FROM NEW YORK.

We call the attention of the reader to the able report on Federal Relations, from the Legislature of New York, which, it is said, received the vote of every Democrat and Conservative of that body. The report has the ring of the true metal, and must receive the indorsement of every true lover of the Constitution and the Union, whether he has formerly been an old Whig or an old Democrat.

The great purpose of the Democratic organization is to restore the Constitution and the Government, and to put down the revolutionary designs of the party in power.—Every true man, in the South, to the government of our fathers, "the best government the world ever saw," must bid them God speed!

THE NORTHERN METHODISTS.

The following telegram, which we find passing around in the newspapers, is calculated, unexplained, to make a false impression:

CHICAGO, May 12.—The M. E. Conference, now in session in this city, have agreed to admit the Southern Conferences to fellowship in that body. Great applause was manifested on the result of its deliberations being made known.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church, North, four years ago, authorized their Bishops to organize Conferences among whites and blacks in the South, under certain restrictions. Under the orders of their Bishops and from Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, they had, already, sent their preachers into the South to seize upon the Southern Methodist Churches, whose pastors were absent, and to organize Churches by sowing discord among the Southern Methodists, both white and black; and the General Conference of 1864 gave countenance to this course by authorizing the organization of Annual Conferences among them. Conferences were accordingly formed in several of the Southern States, composed of negroes and whites who were disposed to join them. *These* Conferences sent, of course, their share of delegates, negroes and whites, to the General Conference at Chicago, but, to their surprise, the Conference at first seemed not disposed to admit them. After several days' discussion, a majority agreed to admit them. And it is *this* event, that seems to have caused joy. Why, is not so apparent. The strange thing about the matter is that a politico-Radical-Abolition Church, such as the M. E. Church, North, is, should have objected, at all, to receive white and colored Southern Radical Methodist delegates.

We make this statement, because some, who do not understand the matter, might infer, from the terms of the above telegram, that the Northern Methodist General Conference, at Chicago, had admitted delegates from the Southern Methodist Church; whereas, the Southern Methodists have no ecclesiastical connection with the Northern Methodist Church, and do not seek any.

SEVERAL negroes, we believe, have been nominated for Congress in Virginia, by their own color. As the Radicals admit their right to do so, we see no good reason why they should not send every one they can elect to Congress. They might have sent three or four to Congress from this State, if they had been true to their color, and had not been made wretched dupes of by mercenary and designing scallawags.

HON. R. J. WALKER.—The N. Y. *Tribune* recently alleged that Mr. Walker was in favor of the impeachment of the President on the charges of the impeachers. The *National Intelligencer* is authorized to deny it positively. The truth is, no *honest* lawyer, in this or any other country, could vote for impeachment on those charges and the evidence produced.

THE WASHINGTON *Evening Express*, of Tuesday, says that had the Impeachment vote been taken on the morning of that day, eight or nine Republican Senators would have voted for acquittal on all the articles. Speaking of the postponement of the vote, it expresses the opinion that this movement will materially strengthen the cause of the President, as every moment's delay diminishes the chances of conviction.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—On the 6th inst., a most destructive Tornado swept over the Southeastern part of Tennessee, desolating the country for twenty miles, prostrating trees and houses, killing and wounding many persons. The torrents of rain and the fury of the tornado are represented as having been terribly severe. The amount of property destroyed is immense.

ON FRIDAY last, a little son of Judge Brockenbrough, in Lexington, Va., was shot by a negro, and he now lies in a precarious condition. The negro ran, but was captured by a party of students, and committed to jail. One Frazier had made an incendiary speech to the negroes, a few days before, and this affair was the legitimate result.

TAXATION.—A strong movement is on foot in New York, among the friends of free trade, opposing all tariffs on imports and in favor of direct taxation for revenue only.

IT IS SUGGESTED that the recent vote against negro suffrage in his State, Michigan, has made Howard sick.

FORNEY resigns the Secretaryship of the Senate. He must be convinced that there is some honesty in that body.

REMOVING DISABILITIES.

The following were the proceedings in the House of Representatives, a few days since, when the bill was up, removing political disabilities from certain men in this State. The assertion of Farnsworth, that the Committee had not looked at the matter in a partisan light, was ridiculously false, and is so demonstrated by the fact that Mr. Boyden is probably the only man out of the two hundred who is not in accord with the Radical party and policy:

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to remove political disabilities from some two hundred citizens of North Carolina by name.

The reading of the names was dispensed with.

Mr. Eldridge inquired whether the persons named in the bill were men who had fallen on their knees, and pledged support to the Republican party.

Mr. Farnsworth replied that nearly all of them had been recommended by the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina.

Mr. Eldridge inquired further, whether Governor Holden's name was on the list.

Mr. Farnsworth said it was; and so were the names of the Lieutenant Governor elect, the Judges of the Superior and other Courts, and two members of Congress elect—Boyden and Dockery.

Mr. Boyer inquired whether there were any Democrats among the names.

Mr. Farnsworth replied that Boyden, member of Congress elect, had been elected on the Conservative ticket, against a Republican candidate. The Committee had not looked at the matter in a partisan light.

Mr. Niblack inquired whether a support of the Reconstruction measures was regarded necessary to entitle men to have political disabilities removed.

Mr. Farnsworth replied that some evidence of repentance and loyalty was required; and the fact that a man helped the reconstruction of his State in good faith was very good evidence in that respect.

The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Brooks, Robinson, Beck, and Woodward.

Mr. Brooks regretted that only one Democrat was found in the list of two hundred, and that there was not a general amnesty bill.

Mr. Robinson desired to offer an amendment; but Mr. Farnsworth would not yield for that purpose. And Mr. Woodward reminded the House that if a support of the reconstruction measures (of which negro suffrage was the great principle) was to be regarded as the test of loyalty in the South, the same test must be applicable in the Northern States that have repudiated the policy.

Finally the bill was passed by more than the requisite two-thirds—89 to 23.

Washington, [May 11.] Correspondence Boston Post.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT—HIS VIEWS OF THE SITUATION AND HIS DUTIES.

The probable result of the great impeachment trial is the universal topic of conversation in all circles of society here and elsewhere, but the great wonder so frequently expressed is, "How does President Johnson feel; what does he think of the chances of conviction or acquittal?" To gratify this very natural curiosity or wonder on the part of the people, your correspondent sought information at the Executive Mansion, where he was cordially received by the President, who, with perfect *nonchalance*, inquired, "What news to day; how stands impeachment?"

No one could have suspected that the party who propounded these questions was himself the party impeached, and then on trial for "high crimes and misdemeanors." Mr. Johnson has never looked better than he does to-day, and his fine flow of good humor indicates anything but a troubled mind. After briefly replying to his questions, your correspondent ventured upon his work directly and without circumlocution.

"I would be pleased to learn your views of the situation, Mr. President; what do you think of impeachment?"

The President promptly replied, "Oh, I have never allowed myself to believe or feel that the American Senate would prostitute its great power of impeachment to base party purposes, and I shall not believe it until I know the vote of conviction has been recorded. Such is my abstract opinion of the Senate; but whatever their opinion may be I shall cheerfully bow to the authority of the Constitution."

"But, Mr. President, it was suggested by Mr. Bingham in his closing argument that it was doubtful whether you would obey the mandate of the Senate if the judgment be one of conviction."

Mr. Johnson's face flushed, and a slight start was perceptible as if about springing to his feet. Smiles and pleasant looks were gone and with suppressed indignation he said: "The suggestion of Mr. Bingham was a base one, but, nevertheless, one in perfect harmony with the charges and suggestions contained in the eleven articles of impeachment. Why should I not obey the mandate of the Senate if all the forms and requirements of the Constitution are complied with? If Senators abuse their trust they are not responsible to me, but to the people, who hold the sovereign power. The people have placed me in charge of one of the great departments of the Government, with all its duties and responsibilities, and the same people have placed Senators in another department also, with grave responsibilities, and with the power to try impeachment, and render judgments thereon. If Senators misuse or abuse the great power thus entrusted to them, it is not for the party impeached and convicted to attempt to set aside the judgment of the Senate. The people alone can settle with their agents for any abuse of their great trust. Mr. Bingham well knows that I have never failed to yield a cheerful compliance with all the requirements of the Constitution. I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to protect, defend, and preserve that great chart of our liberties, and I am more than willing to surrender my official responsibilities whenever called upon so to do according to the forms and requirements of that sacred instrument."

The President spoke with considerable warmth of feeling, and added that he had every confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the great mass of the people, and whatever the judgment of the Senate might be the people would do him justice. He felt that his reputation was perfectly safe in the hands of posterity. It is very evident the President regards the whole impeachment proceeding as simply a trial of the Constitution, and one in which he feels a deep interest as an American citizen. There was no indication, by look or by word, that he felt any special interest in the result on private account. He spoke of the trial precisely as he would speak of any other public matter involving the public interest. Gen. Rousseau and several member of Congress called and held a lively conversation, in which Mr. Nelson, of the President's counsel, participated. A number of ladies also called and paid their respects. These last were quite overpowering in their compliments on the President's fine looks and good-humor.

ALTA VELA is a small island lying South of Hayti, and belongs to that government.

STATE ITEMS.

The ladies of Wilson decorated the graves of our noble dead on Monday. The ladies of Goldsboro' observed Saturday for the same pious and patriotic purpose.

A Democratic Club has been organized in Wilson. Maj. Jno. W. Dunham is to address it at its next meeting.

We glean the following item from the Roanoke *News*, and see the same item, variously announced, in other quarters:

"The X. P. G., our future mongrel ruler, has commenced to select the members of his political family. To the surprise of his admirers, doubtless, he is already ignoring those who helped him to position and power, is turning his back upon the poor nig, having gone way off into Illinois to select a member of his staff, the position of private Secretary being tendered to Robert Douglas, the eldest son of Stephen A. Douglas, deceased."

At the recent session of the Episcopal Convention in Tarboro, the following Clerical and lay delegates to the General Convention were elected, viz:

Clerical.—Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., Rev. F. M. Hubbard, D. D., Rev. J. B. Cheshire, D. D., and Rev. A. Watson. *Alternates:* Rev. J. C. Huske, Rev. E. M. Forbes, Rev. R. E. Terry, Rev. B. S. Bronson.

Lay.—Hon. W. H. Battle, and Messrs. R. H. Smith, A. J. DeRosset and Robt. Strange. *Alternates:* Messrs. Geo. W. Mordecai, Jno. Wilkes, K. P. Battle and Jno. Hughes.

Mr. F. W. Kerchner, a Commission Merchant in Wilmington, who made a good thing out of the rise in cotton, has generously donated $550 to charitable objects, as follows: St. Mary's Association $100; Widows' and Orphans' Home $100; Memorial Association $100; and Ladies' Benevolent Society $250.

Thomas C. Dula, who was executed for the murder of Laura Foster, in Statesville, on the 1st. inst., though a young man, was a hardened, desperate villain. A correspondent of the Wilmington *Journal* makes the following statement concerning him:

"The homicide was committed in Wilkes county, in May, 1866. He moved his trial to this county and was twice convicted here; the first trial having been set aside by the Supreme Court. He was a member of the 42d. N. C. Regiment, and was stationed with his regiment in or near Wilmington during the Winter of '63 and '64, and also during that of '64 and '65. The day before his execution, he told the Rev. Mr. Yates, a Methodist preacher stationed at this place, that during the time his regiment was stationed at Wilmington he killed a man in a house of ill-fame in that city.

His statement is that he met three blockade runners at the house and had a quarrel with one of them, and he (Dula) knocked him down with a chair. A second one attacked him, and Dula stabbed him in the breast or bowels, and he thinks killed him. He struck the remaining one on the right arm with a pistol and disabled him; he then escaped from the house and went back to the regiment. He did not tell Mr. Yates the street, or house, or name of any of the parties where it occurred, neither did he mention the year, but his regiment was stationed in Wilmington as mentioned above.

Some innocent man may have been suspected of the deed, and I write to you, merely to let you know who the culprit was."

W. Gilmore Simms, of South Carolina, delivered a Literary Address before the students of the Mecklenburg Female College, at Charlotte, on yesterday. Mr. S. is a *savan* in literature and now a man of age. We regard it as a good omen, and we should like to see more of it, when the aged gentlemen of the land consent to address the youth of both sexes. They connect us with better days and happier eras in our history.

The father of Wm. Overby, of Fayetteville, now living in Surry county, has attained the advanced age of 106 years, and walks about his farm with the assistance of a cane.

Judge Barnes is holding the Superior Court of Cumberland, this week, at Fayetteville. There is a good deal of business.

Rev. Bishop Doggett, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will make a visitation to the Churches in the Salisbury, Greensboro', Hillsboro', Washington and Newbern Districts, between the 26th. of June and the 12th. of July next.

During a heavy rain and thunder storm in Fayetteville, on Thusday last, the lightning struck a large poplar in the old State Bank lot and stunned a mule.

A committee of the Williams' Society of Inquiry, at Davidson College, in this State, gives the following interesting items in reference to our Colleges:

"There are at Trinity College one hundred and thirty students; eighty-five of whom are members of the church; sixteen candidates for the ministry, and two for Foreign Missions.

Wake Forest has sixty-five students; of whom thirty-three are members of the church. Of said thirty three, thirteen are preparing for the christian ministry.

At Chapel Hill, fifteen out of seventy students are members of the church, and four studying with a view to the ministry.

The number of students now in attendance at Davidson College is fifty-three; of whom thirty six are members of the church, and fourteen candidates for the ministry."

The Wilmington *Star* hopes the people of North Carolina will arouse themselves to the importance of the subject of immigration. It is high time they were organizing. Stir them up to form State, County and District co-operative Associations, for the promotion of our agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial interests.

Mr. Goodloe, in his letter to Mr. Sumner, on the condition of affairs in North Carolina, admits that there are many obnoxious provisions in the Constitution, which he is in favor of changing, at the earliest possible moment.

Mrs. Cady Stanton's paper says the story of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden is, of course, allegorical.

The New York *Mail* says the editor whose duty it is to read the jokes sent to that paper has contracted a permanently sad expression of features.

TREATMENT OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—A resolution was submitted in the House, Monday, which created a stir among the Radicals. It proposed that the Committee on the Treatment of Prisoners should be directed to extend their investigations to the treatment of Confederate prisoners in Northern prisons, to the action of officers, civil and military, in regard to the exchange of prisoners, and to any propositions made by Confederate authorities relative to furnishing medicines for the exclusive use of Union prisoners at Andersonville and other points. This brought nearly every Radical to his feet, and for some moments the excitement was intense. Why should it be so? Who would be hurt by a publication of the facts desired to be brought out? Gen. N. P. Banks was an honorable exception to the Radical demonstration. He wished the facts to be known, and voted for the resolution. If outrages had been perpetrated upon Confederate prisoners, the guilty parties should be held to accountability. If our prisoners had been allowed to linger and die in Southern prisons, either because our public authorities would not allow an exchange or because they refused to send them proper medicines, the country should know it, and the official wretches who thus murdered them should not be allowed to escape by charging their deaths upon the neglect or ill treatment of the Confederate Government. But the dominant party would have none of it and voted down the resolution.—*Wash. Cor Baltimore Gazette.*

THE SOUTH AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Some of the most influential Southern papers declare emphatically that, as between a war democrat and a peace democrat, in connection with the democratic nomination for the Presidency, the South has no choice, her preference being only for the most available candidate, without reference to his antecedents. What the South wishes is to see the radical candidate defeated, and if that can be done more effectually by a man who has met the South on the battle-field than one who has not, then the South will support that man in the nominating Convention. It looks strange to see Southern journals emphatically rebuking those democratic journals in the North which declare that they will support no man who was connected with the war, as well as the opposite faction, which say they will never support a copperhead for the Presidency. This indicates that the South feels that it is not her welfare or happiness which is consulted in a course which, by the divisions it must produce, must inevitably hand it over to radical rule for another four years, and perhaps to indefinite prostration and misery.—*Balt. Sun.*

The French Emperor is not averse to a sermon; he rather likes it, but it must be a good one, and some of the preachers he has had lately at the Tuileries are not remarkable orators. Thus, on hearing a sermon on one of the great penance days, the emperor whispered to a chamberlain on re entering his apartment, "I don't know if I am getting weak of intellect, but I own M. Bauer's discourses are beyond my comprehension."

The ordinary salutations of persons meeting one another were to-day exchanged for the inquiry how goes impeachment; but the result, as reported, of last night's debate in the Senate, has already lessened the number of "original impeachers." They will "grow small by degrees and beautifully less."—*Washington Express, Tuesday Evening.*

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says:—"We are thankful, and take this occasion to express our gratitude, that Gen. Meade did not declare Bullock elected before the polls were open."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Physicians.

A PHYSICIAN, DESIRING A LOCATION for a good country practice, will address
DR. W. A. HARDY
may 14-wlw Rotobel, Bertie Co., N. C.

The Patent Churn,

THAT MAKES BUTTER IN SIX MINUTES, from Sweet Milk, is now ready for delivery. County Rights for sale.
W. H. JONES & CO.
may 15—tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

For Sale.

A HANDSOME BUILDING LOT, 50 feet front by 133 feet long, South of W. C. Parker's residence.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
may 15-tf Auct'rs & Com. Merchants

FOR SALE.

Superior BLACK INK, cheap, by the dozen.
W. H. JONES & CO.
may 15-tf Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

COLLINS & HEATH,
22 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."

Plumbing,	Mount Vernon Cook Stove,
Sheet Lead,	Patapsco Cook,
Lead Pipe,	Roger Williams's, Universe Cook,
Iron Pipe,	Beebe Range,
Terra Cotta Pipe,	European Range,
Brass Cocks,	Magee Range,
Plated Cocks,	Spence Range,
Iron, Lead and Zinc Bath Tubs,	Emerald Range,
Tin Bath Tubs with Heaters,	Hayward, Bartlett & Co's Portable Furnaces,
Water Closets,	Magee Furnaces, Portable and Brick,
Iron and China Basins,	Parlor, Church and Stoves in great variety.
Hydrants,	All the different styles of Grates,
Pumps,	High Up and Low Down Portable Grates, &c.,
Bams, Fountains,	
Water Wheels,	
Garden Vases,	
Water-Coolers,	
Refrigerators, &c.	

Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.
May 15 1y

SWEET CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

[Formerly known as Bell Sweet Springs.]

ALLEGHANY COUNTY, VA.

THESE FAVORITE SPRINGS, so long known to the public, will be opened on the 1st of June.

For information as to terms of Board, send for pamphlet, free of charge, giving full description of Water, Route, &c. Can be had of Kelly & Piet, Publishers, Baltimore, or of the Proprietor.
may 14-eod30* THOS. KINNIREY.

On Consignment.

THE following Extracts and Medicines:

Laudanum, Paregoric, Castor Oil, Essence of Lemon, Peppermint, and a superior Boot Polish.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
may 13-tf Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.

For Sale.

THE HOUSE LOT, corner of Davie and Fayetteville Streets,—a desirable residence and good location for a professional man.
may 13—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

ANOTHER LARGE LOT N. C. HERRINGS, just received on consignment.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
may 13-tf Auc'rs & Com. Merch'ts.

To Farmers.

HORSE COLLARS.

50 Hog Skin and Leather Collars—the best ever seen in the market.
may 13 G T & W C STRONACH.

FAMILY FLOUR.

50 Sacks of the best Family Flour, to be had at
may 13-tf G T & W C STRONACH'S.

N. C. FLOUR.

40 barrels just arrived
may 13-tf G T & W C STRONACH.

SUGARS, SUGARS.

Our family Sugars are again arriving.
may 13-tf G T & W C STRONACH.

LIFE INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

January 31st, 1868.

Balance per statement Jan. 31, 1867,		$13,926,839 94
Deduct accrued Interest last Annual statement,		376,514 60
		13,450,325 34
Income from Premiums	$6,284,695 17	
Income from Interest received and accrued,	1,246 191 72	
	$7,530,886 89	
Deduct, paid Medical Examinations, Salaries, Stationery, Printing, Advertising,	$ 131 750 97	
Commissions to Agents,	733,682 26	
Taxes,	88,372 85	
Surplus premiums returned to assured,	656,916 60	
For surrendered policies,	227 690 25	
Losses,	1,193,347 48	
	3,021,369 94	4,508,896 95
		$17 959 222 29
Increased value of Bonds and Stocks over cost,		189,399 45
Balance 31st January, 1868,		$18,148 621,74

ASSETS.

Cash deposited,	$436,231.13
Real Estate at Cost	152,198.46
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage of Real Estate,	
United States Securities at Market value,	5 344,487.35
Bonds of the State of Connecticut,	2,086,440 00
Bonds of the Cities of Evansville and Toledo,	1,018,000.00
Bank and Railroad Stocks,	32 000.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	82,300.00
Premium Notes,	190,795 00
Premiums in the hands of Agents and in transit,	7,612 454.67
Interest accrued,	267,935.73
	322,691.50
	$18 148,631.74

W. S. OLMSTED, Secretary.

Interest received more than pays losses.
Dividends average over 50 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable for a stated amount.
Assurance can be effected in all forms desired.
S. D. WAIT, General Ag't.,
April 9-tf Raleigh, N. C.

50 BUSHELS OF COTTON SEED—Good for cows.
April 30-tf W. ROBT ANDREWS

1,000 BUSHELS OF CORN.
Just received.
W ROBT ANDREWS,
April 30-tf Fayetteville St.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

GUANO!!

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO!

$92.50 PER TON OF TWO THOUSAND pounds. Five cts. per pound by the bag. For sale by
May 1-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

300 Tons of best Boston Ice for Sale.

At any time during the day, at my place of business, on Fayetteville Street.

For the accommodation of the people living nearer to the Institute of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, that Ice-house will be opened every morning, from the 1st of May, from 6½ to 7½ o'clock.
A. W. FRAPS.
Apr 14-3tawlm.

300 TONS

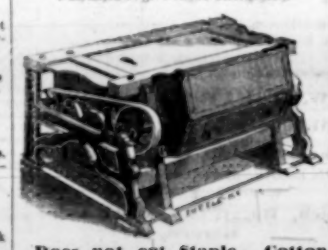
BOSTON ICE

FOR SALE.

CALL AND MAKE YOUR ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.
PH. THIEM.
May 1-codlm*

GULLET COTTON GIN!

Warranted to give entire satisfaction.



Does not cut Staple. Cotton brings from one to one-and-a-half cents more in the pound than that ginned by other gins.

Call and see it at
Apr. 16—tf G T & W C STRONACH'S.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

At and Below Cost, for the next Thirty Days.

IN ORDER TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK of Furniture on hand, and make room for our new stock, we will sell all kinds of Furniture for cash, at and below cost for the next 30 days.

Our stock is complete, comprising nearly everything in the furniture line.

We mean what we say, and all we ask is a call from those in need of furniture, to be convinced that we are selling goods twenty-five per cent. cheaper than they have ever been sold in this market.
W. H. MORRISS & CO.,
may 5-tf No. 3 Fayetteville, St.

UNIVERSITY.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS of the University of the State will begin on Monday, the 25th inst., and continue until Thursday, the 4th of June, the day of the College Commencement.

The Board of Visitors consists of

His EXCELLENCY, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of the State and *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees.
Hon. D. L. SWAIN, LL. D., President of the College.
JOHN L. BAILEY,
DANIEL M. BARRINGER,
LUKE BLACKMER,
JOHN H. BRYAN,
PAUL C. CAMERON,
JOHN R. J. DANIEL,
JOHN A. GILMER,
ROBERT GILLIAM,
CALVIN GRAVES,
JOHN J. JACKSON,
WM. A. JENKINS,
JOHN KERR,
CHARLES MANLY,
JAMES T. MOREHEAD,
NEILL M'KAY,
THOMAS RUFFIN,
F. E. SHOBER,
JESSE G. SHEPHERD,
WALTER L. STEELE,
EDWARD WARREN,
JOHN C. WILLIAMS.

CHARLES MANLY, *Secretary.*
Raleigh May 11-1w

COFFEE MILLS, CURRY-COMBS, MEAL Seives, Counter Scales, Pad Locks, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Trace Chains. A fine assortment of the above named articles just received at
may 8-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ITS IMPORTANCE AND ITS BENEFITS ARE INCALCULABLE.

A COMPANY PAYING LOSSES PROMPTLY FOR A LONG SERIES OF YEARS, AND IS A stranger to litigation, is entitled to the confidence and patronage of our people. And such is the

ÆTNA LIFE COMPANY.

In addition to the very large amount of

$17,485,894.71

paid since its organization, may be added the following policies settled in North Carolina to the 1st March, 1868, thus providing support and comfort to the widow and orphan in their bereavement and distress:

Policy	No. 15,273	settled	$ 5,000
"	" 18,068	"	5,000
"	" 18,607	"	5,000
"	" 24,092	"	3,000
"	" 27,513	"	10,000
"	" 28,650	"	5,000
"	" 4,974	"	2,500
"	" 35,092	"	10,000
Total			$ 45,500.00

The value of all Insurance, either against fire or life, is to know you are investing in a Company of responsibility, and prompt action in discharging all just demands against it. Such is the ÆTNA, having now:

ASSETS, $8,000,000.

No. POLICIES 48,000

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS **$1,884,768,51.**

DIVIDENDS **50 per cent.**

Fifty per cent Dividend is now being returned to all who have paid two premiums, and the Dividends will be given ANNUALLY to all such hereafter, who are insured upon the *Life plan.*

The ÆTNA issues policies upon ages from 14 to 65.

The ÆTNA will give a policy upon which 10 payments may be paid, and nothing more will be required, though the party might live thirty or forty years, and after the payment of ten years he is entitled to the dividends of the Company so long as life continues.

The ÆTNA issues 10 years Endowment Policies to be paid at death or the specified time.

The ÆTNA gives a general permit to travel or reside in any part of the United States without any extra charge, and in all respects gives as many advantages to the insured as any other first-class Company.
W. H. CROW, General Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
W. H. McKEE, M. D., Examining Physician.
Mar 24—3m

PHŒNIX MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EDSON FESSENDEN, President. | JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to the people of North Carolina, the Agent invites their attention to the following statements:

1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
2. Its insured are allowed to travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
3. Its dividends have averaged 50 per cent yearly, and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured.
4. Its policies are all NON-FORFEITING.
5. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received alone,—and a surplus of interest left over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
6. It has paid over $300,000 of losses, and NEVER CONTESTED A CLAIM.
7. Its rates of assurance are as cheap as any Company doing a SAFE business.
8. IT WILL NOT INSURE AN UNSOUND LIFE.
9. One half the premium will be received in the note of the insured—which note, in case of death, is NEVER deducted from the face of the policy.
10. IT HAS NO CONNECTION WITH FIRE INSURANCE.

Relative character of the Companies operating in North Carolina, as to their Assets and Liabilities, taken from the New York Insurance Report for the year 1867, which is the last report—showing how much of Assets each Company has to meet each dollar of Liability:

PHŒNIX MUTUAL	$1 71
ÆTNA	1 66
BROOKLYN	1 52
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	1 65
EQUITABLE	1 56
MANHATTAN	1 43

The PHŒNIX MUTUAL offers peculiar inducements to citizens of the Southern States—its regulations with regard to residence and travel being almost unrestricted.

These statements are made from impartial reports in the hands of the Agents of the Company.

Principal Office, HARTFORD, CONN.

For further information, apply to the Travelling Agents, or to

WILLIAM H. BAGLEY,
General Agent for North Carolina,
Jan. 1—124-3m Raleigh, N. C.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS, LIFE AND ENDOWMENT.

DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY IN CASH.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE

ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE

☞ Part of the premium loaned, and *no loan or premium note is a lien or claim* on the policy in case of death after the second year. ☜

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. IT IS the most

LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Its rates being lower than those of other Companies.

Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

WM. M. COLE, Secretary. | CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.

Information gladly furnished in detail, by

A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C., March 25—1868-3m

FRESH Lobsters and Salmon, Tomato Catsup, Nutmegs, &c.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
April 27-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

A Consignment of Superior Black Writing Ink, very cheap.
W. H. JONES & CO.
April 27-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

ELWELL'S WEEDING HOES, Nos. 2 and 3, For sale low.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, April 24-tf With Hart & Lewis.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

April 22-tf

Meal.

PRIME WHITE MEAL. 100 BUSHELS. For sale at $1,30 by
April 24-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

NORTHERN APPLES.

Five barrels Apples, (very nice) to-day received by
April 24 DOUGLAS BELL.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

1,000 BUSHELS
April 21-tf At DOUGLAS BELL'S.

FIFTY BBLS. CUT HERRINGS.
At
may 8-tf G. T. & W. C. STRONACH'S

On Consignment.

ANOTHER LARGE LOT of fine Virginia cured Bacon Hams. Also clear Sides at
may 8-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Weeding Hoes.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WEEDING HOES. For sale by
may 8-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the 'Daily Sentinel' at the following rates. A square will be considered estimated at 10 nonpareil lines, or 1 inches.

One square one time $1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week 50
One square one week 3,00
Each additional square one week 2,00
One square two weeks 5,00
Each additional square two weeks 3,50
One square one month 8,00
Each additional square one month 5,00
One square two months 12,00
Each additional " 6,00
One square three months 14,00
Each additional " 7,00
One quarter column " 25,00
One half column " 40,00
One column " 75,00

Regular business cards, 10 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1868

OUR FRIENDS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES of the State are requested to send, *at once*, to R. C. Badger, Secretary of the State Conservative Executive Committee, the names of all gentlemen in the State elected to office, legislative or local, in the recent elections, who are barred by Art. XIV, commonly known as the Howard amendment, or who are otherwise under disabilities. It is also requested that the reasons of their disabilities shall be stated. Prompt and immediate attention to this matter is most desirable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—"Old Maryland Works:" Collins & Heath, No. 22 Light Street, Baltimore. We commend the announcement of this establishment to the North Carolina trade.

A Physician, desiring a good country practice, will address Dr. W. A. Hardy, Roxobel, Bertie Co., N. C.

Superior Black Ink: W. H. Jones & Co.

The Patent Churn—County Rights for sale: W. H. Jones & Co.

Handsome building lot for sale, in the Eastern Ward: W. H. Jones & Co.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Bear in mind that the sale of valuable real estate in the town of Graham, by A. T. Jerkins, Esq., Administrator of Dr. S. E. Chapman, deceased, will take place on Tuesday next, the 19th. instant. This offers a fine opportunity for investment.

THE weather continues quite cool. The early mornings, but for the green foliage which meets the eye, might well pass for October mornings. We fear great damage to the wheat from this protracted unseasonable weather.

A MODEL PAVEMENT.—We are pleased to see that the enterprising owner of the National Bank and adjacent buildings is having a most elegant and substantial pavement laid on the front and North side of the portion of the Square on which they are located. It is being made of a curious composite, and promises to be compact, firm, durable and ornamental. We should be pleased, for the information of the public, to describe it more particularly, as we think, from appearances, that it will be the very thing for our towns and cities.

SABBATH SCHOOL PIC NIC.—We acknowledge the compliment of an invitation to attend a Pic Nic of the Raleigh Methodist Sabbath School, at the grove near the former residence of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, today. We trust that the children may have a pleasant time, and that their young hearts may be made glad by innocent sports and good cheer.

OFF FOR CHICAGO.—We learn that Tourgee, Pilgrim Ashley, Tim Lee and J. H. Harris, (negro,) left the city, on yesterday, *en route* for Chicago, to attend the Radical Convention. Is Jim a delegate?

A RUMOR.—We hear it said, that, in a conversation between two persons in this city, some days ago, one of them was denouncing the Conservatives very severely, calling them "rebels," "traitors," &c, and charging that they were bitter and vindictive. As an evidence of their bitterness and vindictiveness, we learn that the person said, that "Gov. Holden was obliged to keep a guard around his premises every night, to prevent their incendiary attacks upon his person and property."

We notice this, simply to say, that we can not believe that Mr. Holden has any such fears or that he has such a guard, nor do we believe that he could have any good reason for any apprehension.

OUTRAGE BY A NEGRO.—As Mr. Jno. Ellen, who lives in the vicinity of Raleigh, was coming into town, on yesterday morning, to his work, he was accosted by a negro man, who told him that he had discovered the corpse of a white man in the adjacent woods, and asked that he (Mr. E) would go with him to see the body and see what should be done. Mr. E. went at once, and, when he had reached the woods, the negro turned upon him with a heavy stick, struck him several blows, nearly stunning him, and threatened him with instant death if he did not immediately give him the hat, vest and pants which he wore. To save his life, and being knocked almost senseless, Mr. E. had to yield, and the negro, taking possession of the articles, made off with the booty.—Mr. E. subsequently made his way to town and communicated the facts to the Mayor. The police are on the look-out for the black rascal, and we trust may be successful in the pursuit.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, May 12, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—Of the doings of this large body of Christians, now assembled in the city of Baltimore, I propose to give your readers a sketch, since neither my time nor your space will allow me to descend to details.

One word, in the first place, in regard to the nature of this religious organization: The Southern Baptist Convention comprehends the Churches in all the Southern States. It is a representative body, and any State Convention, District Association, or individual Church of the Regular Baptists, which will pay into the Treasury of the Convention one hundred dollars, is entitled to membership.

It is not a Legislature, nor a Judicial body, for every Baptist Church is a sovereign, and interprets and executes, for itself, the laws the great Head of the Church has enacted for the governance of his people.—It is simply a Missionary Society, embracing Home and Foreign Missions, Sunday Schools, Bible distribution, and the establishment of one large Theological Seminary for the whole South.

The Convention met at 10 A. M., on Thursday, the 7th. inst., in the 7th. Baptist Church, (Dr. Fuller, Pastor,) and was organized by the election of Rev. P. H. Mell, D. D., of Georgia, as President; J. B. Jeter, D. D., of Virginia; J. L. M. Curry, D. D., of Alabama; J. P. Boyce, D. D., of South Carolina, and Richard Fuller, D. D., of Maryland, as Vice-Presidents, with A. Fuller Crane, of Maryland, and A. P. Abell, of Virginia, Secretaries.

At the request of the Convention, Dr. Mell has recently prepared a manual of Parliamentary Practice, which is pronounced by competent judges the best work ever published in this country on this subject.—Whatever the merits of the book may be, the Doctor is assuredly by far the best presiding officer I ever saw.

The introductory sermon was preached by the alternate, Dr. T. E. Skinner, of Nashville, not because Dr. Curry, the principal appointed, was not in the city, but because some miscreant threw a large stone into the car, between this and Washington, which struck Mrs. Curry on the temple and fractured her skull. For a day and night, her life was despaired of, but she is now pronounced out of danger.

On Friday, the Theological Seminary, located at Greenville, S. C., was considered. The board of Trustees was organized, and W. M. Wingate, D. D., T. H. Pritchard and Willie J. Palmer, were appointed additional Trustees from N. C. The statement having been made that the institution was indebted to its corps of instruction about $.1,000, a special effort was made in its behalf, which resulted in subscriptions to the amount of $21,000, payable in five years.—Among the subscribers were several gentlemen from the North. Dr. William Hogue, of Boston, gave $500, Dr. Tuesten Smith, editor of the Chicago *Standard*, gave $500, Rev. G. C. Lenson, a Southern man, but now a pastor in Albany, gave $500, Smith Sheldon, the New York Publisher, gave $500, and Dr. J. S. Backers, of New York, gave $100.

A mass meeting at night realized about $1,700 for Home Missions, and a similar meeting, on Saturday night, for Foreign Missions, secured a large subscription.

A very interesting feature of this session is the presence of a large number of ministers from the North, several of whom were sent as corresponding messengers from the Northern Baptist Convention.

These gentlemen submitted an address, which gave rise to a most animated and interesting discussion, in which Drs. Welch and Hogue, of the North, and Drs. Richard Furman, of S. C., Winkler, of S. C., Poindexter, of Va., Seely, of Ky., and others, participated.

In his speech, Dr. Poindexter stated his position with great emphasis and distinctness. He told the ministers of the North that he did not believe slavery a sin; that he was not glad it had been abolished in the South; that he would thank God if the negroes could be put where they were in 1860, and this for their own good. He affirmed his belief in the right of secession. He charged the North with dividing the religions of the country and bringing on the war. He affirmed the necessity of the continuance of the distinct religious organizations of the South, and our unwillingness to co *operate* in any organized capacity with the North; and after having thus defined the position of Southern Baptists, told the representatives of the North that if they would ask no concessions of us, if they required no interference with our own religious organizations, but wished friendly relations to subsist between the two sections simply on the basis of christian fellowship, he would give them his hand; whereupon Drs. Hogue and Welch, as the representatives of the North, gave him their hand in token of christian fellowship.

Resolutions, embodying the principles above stated, were then unanimously passed, and I presume a number of ministers will be sent as messengers from this body to the Northern Convention, which meets in New York about the last of the month.

There are many other interesting features of this body, of which, had I time, I would write,—for instance of the handsome dinners given the delegates every day in the lecture room of the Church.

I should like to speak, too, of the merits of several of the speeches and sermons I have heard; particularly, one address from Dr. Curry; but with two or three remarks relative to the North Carolina delegation, I will close. There are some twenty-four or five delegates from North Carolina, besides half a dozen ladies, who are not regarded as homely among the beautiful women of this very beautiful city. Wingate, Brooks, Walters, Overby, of Wake Forest, Kingsbury, of Warrenton, Poteat, of Guilford, Jordan, of Person, Dodson and Mason, of Caswell, French, of Wilmington, Barnes and W. Mitchell from Hertford, John Mitchell and Dr. Askew, of Bertie, P. A. Dunn, of Wake, Isaac Winston, of Franklin, and Mills, A. D. Royster, Heck and Pritchard, with others, whose names do not occur to me, are here from North Carolina. About fifty members of the Convention occupied pulpits in the city, yesterday, among whom I noticed the names of Wingate, Kingsbury, Walters, John Mitchell, Elias Dodson and Pritchard.

There are about three hundred and fifty delegates present. The deliberations of the body have been able and most interesting, and the meeting is regarded as a great success. The session will close to-morrow. If anything of special interest occurs, you may again hear from A DELEGATE.

NEGRO SUPERIORITY DECLARED.

In a discussion in the Pennsylvania Legislature on the Registration question, John Hickman, the Jacobin leader, asserted that "*an intelligent negro was superior to an ignorant Irish Catholic*, and SHOULD HAVE THE PREFERENCE TO VOTE."

The New York *Express* says the streets are in a fine state for alligators, but other kinds of gaiters had better stay in the house.

A Fifth Avenue belle has broken off a marriage engagement because her fiancee wouldn't go into raptures over her verses.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 14, M.

Senator Howard had a restless night, last night, and is still delirious.

Senator Grimes' right arm is partially useless, but he is in no danger. Visitors are denied.—Nothing serious with Conkling.

The Chicago *Post* sustains Senator Trumbull.

The pressure is tremendous and the result disputed. A favorable vote for the President will not be allowed *until after the Chicago Convention!*

[In explanation of the foregoing telegram, it may be stated that Senator Grimes was taken suddenly ill on Wednesday afternoon, and threatened with paralysis. The fact created quite a panic among impeachment speculators. Senator Conkling was also quite ill the same day.]

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, May 14 M.

The Legislative caucus, last night, had twenty ballots for U. S. Senator. The last stood: Buckingham 59; Hawley 54; Platt 18.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE May 14, M.

The Republicans have carried the municipal election by 470 majority.

BY THE CABLE.

LONDON, May 14, M.

Victoria laid the corner-stone of the Thomas Hospital, to-day.

The Corporation of London have adopted resolutions of condolence with Prince Alfred, on account of his wound.

In the Commons, Gladstone moved a bill, stopping appointments in the Irish Church and suspending the action of the Irish Church Commission for a limited period.

Mr. Minister Adams has taken formal leave of the Queen. He leaves the Legation in the hands of Mr. Moran.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 14. M.

Pork quiet, 28,50.

Cotton a shade firmer. 30@30¼.

Freights dull

Turpentine 50 Rosin steady. Common strained 3.25.

Gold 140. Sterling 10½ Old Bonds 109; new 109¼. Virginias 51½. Tennessee, new, 66¾.

Our Midnight Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON—CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 14, P. M.

SENATE.—No session.

HOUSE.—After unimportant business, the omnibus admission bill was resumed.

Pruyn spoke in opposition.

Brooks followed. He spoke of the unfit character of the Representatives, alluding particularly to Florida.

Stevens interrupted, saying that he was willing to argue that the Representatives from Florida should not be admitted.

Brooks was glad that Stevens agreed with him on that point, and proceeded, saying that Georgia, Alabama and others were controlled in like manner by squatters; maintaining that their Constitutional Conventions and Legislatures were composed of men who had no interest in the States,—who were not understood by the people nor did they understand the people. A tyranny worse than that ever countenanced by the Czar of Russia or the Sultan of Turkey, had been perpetrated upon the people by the powers that had determined to control the election there by any means no matter how, or by what means.—The whole object of Congressional Legislatures was apparent. It was all intended to Radicalize the South, and the party in power here have an eye and pardon and welcome for any man who embraces Radicalism, no matter what his past conduct or past acts may have been or how deeply and darkly his hands had been imbued in treason, "Those who accepted Radical rule were pardoned by the wholesale."

Paine and Bingham advocated the bill.

Woodridge offered an amendment to strike out Alabama from the bill—lost 69 to 74.

Stevens' Amendment in reference to debts due loyal men in Georgia was adopted. 78 to 50.

An Amendment striking from the first section the clause prohibiting a change of the Constitution, and inserting:

"That the Constitutions of said States shall never be amended so as to determinate in favor of or against any citizen or class of citizens of the United States in reference to the right to vote who are entitled to vote by said constitution," was adopted without division.

An amendment, that all citizens of the United States in those States, shall be admitted to equal rights of suffrage, was rejected without a division.

The bill then passed—108 to 35. Adjourned.

The three sick Senators are improving, but still confined to their rooms.

The Impeachment Managers were in session to-day, examining parties. Neither the object nor full details of this proceeding has transpired. Worden, the President's Phonographer, and Evarts, the President's Counsel, was before them.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 14 P. M.

Cotton moderately active ½ to one cent better Sales 1400 bales at 30½@31.

Turpentine 59@60. Rosin 3½, 7.

Sterling dull at 10½. Gold firm at 39½. North Carolina 6's new 64½.

BALTIMORE, May 14. P. M.

Cotton dull, nominally 30.

Flour dull and unchanged.

WILMINGTON May 14, P. M.

Spirits Turpentine advanced 49½ to 50. Rosin in good demand. Strained 2.35; No. 2, 2.42½; No. 1, 4.50: Pale 5.50 to 8.50. Tar firm 3.

LIVERPOOL, May 14, P. M.

Cotton more active, prices unchanged. Sales 22,000 bales.

Turpentine 31@36. Others unchanged.

At the Dry Tortugas the heads of the prisoners are shaved, and they labor under a torrid sun upon a sand bank in the midst of the ocean, with balls and chains about their limbs. The officers who command at the fortification are amenable to the laws of neither God nor man. Col. Grenfel was tied up by his thumbs and treated with every species of cruelty and barbarity. No one interfered. The laws were silent. The man that enters there leaves liberty, justice and hope behind.

"Mack" says of the Butler-Brooks debate: "Butler's comb was badly cut. He will let Brooks alone hereafter, I warrant. He has had two or three bouts with him now, and has come out second best in each. So if he has any friends left, they will advise him to seek another direction for his argumentative prowess."

Tupper has lately written seven stunning stanzas over some bones dug up at Smithfield and assumed by Tupper to be bones of the Smithfield martyrs. After the stanzas were written, anatomical science discovered the bones to be pigs' bones. Even in that view of the case, says a cruel critic, the lines utterly failed to be adequate to the subject.

Of the Radicals elected to the House of Representatives of Georgia, two from Bibb county are unnaturalized foreigners, and one from Macon county is in jail on a criminal indictment. One of their Senators is a convict from a penitentiary, and their *embryo* United States Senator a perjured trickster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE!

THE BEST JUDGES OF

FABRIC!

The best taste in STYLE! After "shopping" around, always buy of

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Raleigh, May 2-tf

CALL IN!

YOU WILL SEE

WHY

WE LEAD THE RETAIL TRADE

of the City and County.

May 2-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

2,000 YARDS GRENADINE!

A great novelty for

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Only 25 cents per yard.

May 2-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

100 CASES OF SHOES, For Men, Women and Boys, lower than ever, direct from the manufactories.

May 2-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

43 CASES OF SPRING AND SUMMER HATS, for Men, Women and Children, from 25 cents upwards.

May 2-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

4,600 YARDS CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, Cloths, Nankinetts, Denims, and Linen Cottonades, from 25 cents per yard, and upward, for men and boys.

May 2-tf W. H & R. S TUCKER & CO.

Teas, Teas.

GREEN AND BLACK TEA.

At

may 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Snuff, Snuff.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL of EGERTON'S CELEbrated Scotch Snuff, in Bladders and Bales. Wholesale and Retail, at

may 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

GARDEN HOES, RAKES, SPADES AND Shovels 'at

may 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

10 CASKS ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER in Bottles.

April 30-tf W. ROBT ANDREWS.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!

LAST CARGO THIS SEASON.

Selected expressly for the Summer Trade.

The regular packet Brig. S. P. BROWN, is now daily expected with a cargo of choice heavy CARDENAS MOLASSES, selected for the Summer Trade.

Send in your orders early, as this cargo may be sold from wharf, as landed.

May 5-2w WORTH & DANIEL, Wilmington, N. C.

LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, LATHS, &c.

A large supply of fresh LIME always on hand, together with PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR and LATHS

We have unsurpassed facilities for supplying the above mentioned materials, and can guarantee lower prices and as good articles as can be had anywhere. Do not fail to give us a call and get our price list before buying elsewhere.

May 5 2w WORTH & DANIEL, Wilmington N. C.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY, Raleigh, May 6, 1868.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Chatham Railroad Company, conforming to the rule of apportionment adopted by the late Stockholders' meeting, have been prepared, and will be delivered on application.

may 6-1m W. W. VASS, Sec'y and Treas'r.

HAMS.

Virginia and N. C. Hams, very choice.

April 27-tf W. H. JONES & CO., Com. Merchants.

WALTER CLARK,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HALIFAX, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of Halifax and adjoining Counties. Also in the Federal Courts and Courts of Bankruptcy.

Jan 23-148-6m

PICKLED BEEF.

10 Bbls for sale, cheap.

Apr 27-tf W. H. JONES & Co. Com Merchants.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

50 Bags prime Rio Coffee at

Apr 20-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

SPUN COTTON.

200 Bunches Cotton Yarns, just received

Mar 25 tf W. H. JONES & CO.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

At

TONNOFFSKI'S.

CUTLERY! CUTLERY!

144 Pocket Knives of various kinds, sizes and prices

24 Setts of Knives and Forks—Steel and warranted to cut.

may 13-tf G T & W C STRONACH.

BACON! BACON!

A large stock, and selling low.

may 13-tf G T & W C STRONACH.

Fine Carriage For Sale.

A LIGHT FAMILY CARRIAGE, in perfect running order, is offered cheap for cash. If not disposed of privately, it will be sold on Monday of May Court, at 11 o'clock.

JAS. M. TOWLES, Auctioneer & Com. Merch't.

may 13-1t

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, LEXINGTON, VA.

APPLICATIONS will be received at this time for the admission of 100 ADDITIONAL CADETS into this Institution. Those entering in the Summer months enjoy peculiar advantages in the special course of discipline and instruction, by which they are prepared for the regular studies which commence Sept. 1st.

Circulars will be sent on application.

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Supt.

may 13-3taw1w&eow1sept.

A. MILLER,

No. 27 Old Street, Petersburg, Va.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

Rags, Brass, Copper and Furs.

All rags can be shipped by freight, and, on receipt of the Railroad receipt, the shipper can draw on me at sight.

may 13-2awlm*

EXECUTORS' SALE.

$55,000 BANK BILLS.

WE WILL SELL, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C., on Tuesday the 2d day of June 1868, Fifty-five thousand dollars of Bank Bills, said one thousand N. C. Bonds, (old stock.) The bills are on the following Banks, viz:

$26,000 of the Bank of Cape Fear

21,000 " " Wilmington.

8,000 " " Wadesboro'

Terms made known on the day of sale.

S. B. HARRISON,

J. S. McCUBBINS,

Executors of Wm. Murphy, dec'd,

may 13-2w

CORN! CORN!

500 bushels of White Corn

may 13-tf G T & W C STRONACH.

24 PRS. VARNISHED PATENT HAMES.

may 13-tf G T & W C STRONACH.

Soap, Soap.

TWENTY BOXES ROSIN SOAP.

For sale by

may 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

SPECIAL NOTICES

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb 1-149-daw3m.

JUST RECEIVED AT M. ROSENBAUM'S 75 Pieces, the choicest Brands, of

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.

To be sold at lowest market rates.

Feb 18-103-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE ARE

CLOTHING FOOD AND FUEL!

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

CAN SUPPLY THE

CLOTHING!!

WE HAVE MANUFACTURED, THIS SEASON, one of the best and cheapest Stocks that we have had the pleasure of exhibiting to the public since the war.

The prices we are asking for Clothing, beautifully made up, reminds us of old times, sure enough.

Mr. ANDREWS can confidently state to his friends and customers, that no firm in this City can sell the same class of goods as cheap.

His partners in New York are large cash buyers for their Southern houses and are daily in the market picking up bargains

These advantages the citizens of Raleigh and strangers have, by buying their Clothing and Furnishing Goods from

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,

OPPOSITE TUCKER HALL,

April 28-tf Raleigh, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED.

A beautiful assortment of

HATS FOR MEN,

HATS FOR MEN,

HATS FOR CHILDREN.

At R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S.

April 29-tf

COLGATE & CO'S

GERMAN

ERASIVE SOAP,

THE STANDARD OF

EXCELLENCE,

For sale by all Grocers.

Jan. 29—3m

Rare Chance for Investment.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AS ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of Dr. Samuel E. Chapman, dec'd, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

in the Town of Graham, Alamance County, N. C. on TUESDAY, THE NINETEENTH DAY OF MAY next, at 12 M, the land belonging to said Estate, about one and a half miles from the Company Shops, containing about

118 ACRES,

with all the improvements, consisting of a new two-story

DWELLING HOUSE,

well finished; one large Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, &c, &c.

TERMS.—Note at six months with approved security. A. T JERKINS.

Newbern, April 23 codtd.

UNION COTTON MILLS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The Union Manufacturing Company will expose to public sale on Tuesday the 21st of May, 1868, their

VALUABLE COTTON MILLS,

situated on Deep River, in the County of Randolph, 10 miles North of Asheboro, and 16 miles South-east of High Point. The factory building is a large brick edifice, containing eight spinning frames with the necessary machinery, and twenty-one looms. There is connected with the premises a

FIRST CLASS FLOURING MILL,

WOOL-CARDING MACHINES,

OIL MILL AND COTTON GIN,

Together with THIRTEEN GOOD BUILDINGS for the accommodation of operatives, and a good STORE HOUSE, with basement.

JESSE WALKER, Agent

April 11-td New Market, N. C.

MEDICAL SOCIETY

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fifteenth Annual meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina will take place in Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday, the 24th day of May, 1868.

Delegates will be permitted to pass over the Railroads for one fare.

Dr. Wm. A. B. Norcom, of Edenton, will deliver the Annual Oration.

By order of the President.

THOMAS F. WOOD, Secretary.

April 17-tm

Mason's Shoe Blacking.

TEN GROSS SHOE BLACKING.

For sale by

May 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

LOST.

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, ON MARTIN OR Fayetteville Street, a fine double case GOLD WATCH. Said watch was lost in the afternoon of the 9th. inst., between H. W. Husted's residence and Mr. L. E. Hearits Store. A reward of five dollars will be paid if the Watch be delivered to me or to Mr. L. H. Adams.

NANNIE E. STRICKLAND.

may 9-dtf.

Starch, Starch.

TWENTY BOXES PEARL STARCH.

For sale by

may 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD

Feathers, Feathers.

50 LBS. NICE NEW FEATHERS,

For sale by

May 11-tf G T & W C STRONACH.

TURNER'S DOULOUREUX OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Its Effects are Magical.

It is the UNFAILING REMEDY in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than TWO OR THREE PILLS

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this

WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements,—of many years standing,—affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can ALWAYS be used with

PERFECT SAFETY

It has long been in constant use by many of MOST DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIANS, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

One package, $1.00 Postage 6 cents.

Six packages, 5.00 " 27 "

Twelve packages, 9.00 " 48 "

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,

120 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Jan. 10—120-2aw6m&w6m

QUOTATIONS FOR N. C. BANK NOTES!

BUYING RATES AT BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY G. KELLOGG,

CORNER OF WEST MARKET AND SOUTH ELM STS., IN YATE BUILDING.

Greensboro, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	65
" Cape Fear	29
" Charlotte	30
" Wadesboro	26
" Wilmington	27½
" Roxboro	65
" Thomasville	20
" Lexington at Graham	28
" " Lexington, old	16
" " " new	10
" Commerce	17
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers Bank of Greensboro, old	28
" " " new	14
Miners & Planters Bank	40
Commercial Bank of Wil	27
Greensboro Mutual	06

Any Bank Notes sent us by Express will be remitted for, on day of receipt, at highest market rate, and if prices given are not satisfactory, the notes will be returned.

April 16—tf.

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY

WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	55
" Cape Fear	28
" Charlotte	30
" Wadesboro	26
" Wilmington	27
" Roxboro	65
" Thomasville	20
" Lexington (old)	23
" " (new)	18
" Commerce	18
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro', (old)	28
" " (new.)	12
Miners'and Planters' Bank	40
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	27
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co., (old)	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25
N. C. R. R. Stock	90

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank notes by debtors and stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c, will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

Oct. 26-298-3m

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B.	55
" Cape Fear	20½
" Charlotte	30
" Lexington, at Graham, new 10, old	17
" Roxborough	61
" Wadesborough	26
" Thomasville	60
" Wilmington	27½
" Commerce	16
" Washington	3
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	3
Miners' and Planter's Bank	40
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough, new 10, old	28
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	27
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	60
Greensborough Mutual	6
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	22
Gold	130
Silver	130
Old Coupons	12
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	97½
Old Sixes	92½
Exchange on New York	4

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

R. W. PULLIAM, President.

W. H. WILLARD, GEO. W. SWEPSON,
A. S. MERRIMON, W. J. HAWKINS.

W. B. GULICK, Cashier.
C. J. IREDELL, Teller.

Deals in Bills of Exchange Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at highest prices. Packages sent by Express will be remitted for promptly, in currency, or in New York funds at par.

PRICE CURRENT MARCH 21, 1868.

Bank of Cape Fear	28
" Charlotte	30
" Clarendon	4
" Commerce	17
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington, (old,)	18
" (new.)	10
" Lexington, payable at Graham	24
" North Carolina	55
" Roxboro'	65
" Thomasville	20
" Wadesboro	26
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	2
" Wilmington	27½
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	27
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	27
" " (new.)	10
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank	40

Jan 16-135-tf

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

BACON	17@18
" BALT. & WESTERN	18@20
BEEF ON HOOF	8@10
" NETT	10@20
BUTTER	30@50
COTTON	32@35
CHICKENS, Spring	15@25
" Grown	25@30
CORN	1 40@1 50
COFFEE	20@40
EGGS	17½@20
FLOUR	10@16
FODDER	1 80@1 75
HERRINGS	4@6@10
HIDES Green	8c pr lb.
" Dry	12½@15
HAY	$1@1 25 pr. cwt.
LARD	18@25
MEAL	1 40@1 60
MOLASSES	55@75
NAILS	7½@10
PEAS—Stock	1 20@1 50
" White	2 00@2 50
POTATOES—Irish	1 50@2 50
" Sweet	1 00@1 50
RAGS	4@5
SALT—Fine	4 00@4 25
" Ground	3 00@3 50
SUGAR	13@22
TALLOW	10@12½
VINEGAR	35@75
MULLETS	$8 50@9 00

REMARKS.

Cotton—Stock light, selling at 25 to 26 cts.

Butter scarce and in demand at good prices.

MISCELLANEOUS

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

2,00 Sacks,

100 Bbls. N. C. Family, low for cash.

W. H. JONES & CO.,

April 27-tf Com. Merchants,

CORN! CORN!

2,500 Bushels Corn at

Apr 20-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

FAMILY FLOUR.

25 bbls. Family Patapsco.

25 " Superfine

15 " Family N. C.

Mar 5—tf A. ANDREWS.

DRY GOODS.

New Spring and Summer Goods for 1868.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

LOOK OUT FOR A. CREECH!

JUST RECEIVED, $15,000 worth of new Spring and Summer Goods, which must, at all events, be sold within the next sixty days, if possible. If you want

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

I have a beautiful assortment of the various styles and latest importations. It is a well known fact, and universally admitted, that

CREECH'S IS THE PLACE

to buy your goods. This can be, and is substantiated daily, by hundreds.

If you want Cassimeres Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linen Goods of all descriptions, and

At Low Prices,

suitable for gentlemen, boys and children's wear, CREECH'S is the place to look for them.

Why, you may go up one side of Fayetteville Street and down the other; yes, and then the cross streets, and you will be bound to come to the conclusion that CREECH'S is the place you had better do your trading. If you want

LADIES' BONNETS,

trimmed or untrimmed, CREECH'S is the place to get them. If you wish to purchase any style of

LADIES, MISSES OR CHILDREN'S HATS,

don't buy until you have seen CREECH'S, or you will miss a great bargain, as he has one of the largest and most beautiful assortments in the City. If you are looking for

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

Ladies, Men and Children's Shoes, why if you stop at Creech's you will surely be suited in style, quality and price.

I tell the people, some time ago, that there was no House in the City that could or would sell goods cheaper than I, and now I intend to keep my word. I said then what I meant, and now mean what I say. So don't fail to come to CREECH'S on R. Smith's corner.

A. CREECH,

April 6 Fayetteville Street.

GRAND OPENING!

FOR

SPRING OF 1868!!

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

HAVING NEWLY REFITTED MY OLD Stand, No. 16 Fayetteville Street, I am now daily receiving a splendid supply of the (in part) below enumerated GOODS. I am now prepared to offer to my customers, and the public in general, a full stock of

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.

SPRING SHAWLS,
SILK WRAPPINGS,
SILKS, &c.

HATS,
RIBBONS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

LACE CURTAINS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,

200 Pieces of the latest patterns of PRINTS.
150 Pieces bleached and unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS.

Ladies', Misses and Children's SHOES.
Gent's and Boys HATS of every description and all the latest styles.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

in great variety.

"Richard's Patent Combined" Paper COLLARS and BOSOMS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Ladies and Gent's Traveling Trunks, Valises, Morocco Bags, Railroad Bags, etc

DAILY SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1868.

THE LITTLE ROBE OF WHITE.

In a rosewood cradle a baby lay;
Its mother was stitching away
On a little robe of white;
One foot on the rocker, she hoped to keep
Her frolicsome baby fast asleep,
To finish her work that night.

In every stitch of the garment she wrought
That loving mother fastened a thought—
Hoped for that little one!—
And smiled on her baby in happy pride,
As it slept in its cradle by her side
Till the little robe was done.

Then she folded up the cambric and lace,
And kissed her little one's chubby face,
That smiled in its infant glee!
She tossed it up and down in the air;
"How pretty you'll look, little babe, when you wear
That new little robe," said she.

In a rosewood coffin the baby lay;
Its mother had wept the night away
Watching its dying breath;
With it pressed to her bosom she prayed to keep
Her darling baby from going to sleep
In the cold, cold arms of death.

They buried the babe in the garment just wrought,
Whose every stitch held a hopeful thought,
From that loving mother's sight;
On a marble stone she wrought with a tear,
"How many hopes are buried here,
In that little robe of white!"

* * * * * * *

In the Savior's arms a baby lay,
From its rosewood coffin far away
In the realms of love and light;
The angels a garment had folded about
Its little form, which will never wear out,
A seamless robe of white.

A SOLDIER PUNISHED FOR A PRACTICAL JOKE.

It will be remembered that shortly after the beginning of the War Department difficulty it was reported that Mosby was coming to this city with an armed force, and a letter received by him from this city was published in most of the Southern journals, who charged that it was from a Government detective here to trap Mosby; but the facts in the case are contained in an order just issued from Headquarters Department of Washington, which sets forth that before a court-martial in session in this city, of which General John B. Ricketts is president, Sergeant Frank Forrester, Company H, Twenty ninth infantry, was tried upon a charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specification charges that he did, with intent to incite insurrection and resistance of the laws of the United States, write and cause to be sent to one John S. Mosby, formerly an officer in the Confederate army, a letter, of which copy is appended, in which the writer says:

"The rumor is afloat that you are raising men to march on this city with the intention of putting things in shape to suit yourself. If so, I glory in your undertaking.—I think it a Christian act. I wish you to inform me at once if such is the case, and I will assist you in your undertaking. I was once a Colonel in the Federal army, but now only a Sergeant. I have been misused, and will be avenged. Write in confidence to me; all will be right; no danger of betrayal. I will keep you posted in regard to Congress, military movements," &c.

The court found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks, and to forfeit to the United States ten dollars per month of his monthly pay. General Emory has approved the sentence, and says:

"The sentence awarded is evidently founded upon the belief that the accused had no malicious intent in writing the letter contained in the charge against him, of which he has been found guilty, and that he merely intended a practical joke. Concurring in this view, the sentence is approved, and will be duly executed; and it is hoped it will serve as a warning that jokes upon matters of that kind, calculated to disturb the public peace, may not be again attempted."—*Star.*

Somebody has given utterance to the following scrap of philosophy, which, if not good, is at least cool: "The poor man's purse may be empty, but he has as much gold in the sunshine and silver in the moon as anybody."

A sailor, exhorting in a prayer meeting in a London chapel, said that on dark stormy nights, while on the sea, he had often been comforted by that beautiful passage of Scripture—"A faint heart never won fair lady."

A Chicago editor says that half the people who attend musical entertainments in that city "don't know the difference between a symphony and a sardine."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Last of the Season.

20 BARRELS POTATOES.

JACKSON WHITES!
DYKEMANS!
MERCERS!
EARLY GOODRICH!

For sale by
April 24-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

THOMAS H. BRIGGS,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IRON, STEEL,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
CARRIAGE MATERIAL,
PAINTS, VARNISHES,
COLORS, OILS,
GLUE AND GLASS

ALSO

Agents for the sale of

Burr and Esopus Mill Stones,
Bolting Cloth,

India Rubber and Leather Belting, Circular Saws, Iron Verandahs, Fences, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work.

☞ *Two doors below Southern Express Office.*
April 20-tf

OILS, LEAD, &c., &c.

NOW IN STORE A FINE STOCK OF LINseed, Cotton-Seed, Kerosene, Lubricating and Train Oils, of the best quality.

ALSO WHITE LEAD,

Colors of all kinds and Varnishes.

A general assortment of HARDWARE.

THOMAS H. BRIGGS.
Jan 23-139-tf

Candles, Candles.

FORTY BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES.
For sale by
May 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

FRESH CANNED TOMATOES, at 30c., Preserved Ginger, Spices of all kinds, at
Mar 18—tf TONNOFFSKI'S.

20 BBLS RYE WHISKEY.
April 30-tf W. BOBT ANDREWS.

THE STAMP ACT.

One of the Tax Laws of the U. S.

Acknowledgment of Deeds, exempt.

Affidavit, 5 cents; in suit or legal proceedings, exempt.

Agreement or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cents.

Assignment or Transfers of Mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of patent right 5 cents.

Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Bills of Exchange, Inland drafts or orders payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cents.

For every additional $100 or fractional part thereof, 5 cents.

Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, exempt.

On receipt of goods on any foreign ports, 10 cts.

Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed $500, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000, $1.

Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof, 50 cents.

Of personal property, other than ship or vessel, Bond per sonal, for payment of money (see mortgage)—Official, $1.

For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cents.

Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars or fractional part thereof, 50 cents.

Bonds, county, city and town bonds, railroads and other corporation bonds and scrip, are subject to stamp duty. (See mortgage.) Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents.

Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents.

Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, 5 cents.

Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cents

General, 5 cents

Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of deeds or Notary public, 5 cents.

Of search of records, 5 cents.

That certain papers are on file, 5 cents.

That certain paper cannot be found 5 cents.

Of redemption of land sold for taxes 5 cents.

Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents.

Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cents

Of profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cents.

Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 cents.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents.

Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents.

Certified Transcript of Judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents.

Check, Draft or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $10, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Contract (See Agreement Brokers,) 10 cents.

Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value of which does not exceed $500, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000, $1.

For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars 50 cents.

Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, 25 cents.

Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 cents.

Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, $1.00.

For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Gauger's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gallons gross, 10 cents

Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents.

Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cents.

To vote at an election of an incorporated company, 10 cents.

To receive or collect rents, 25 cents.

To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate, $1.00

For any other purpose, 50 cents.

Probate of will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2,000, $1.00.

For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000, 50 cents.

Bonds of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of $1.00.

Protest upon bill, note, check or draft, 25 cts.

Promissory, (See Bills of Exchange, inland.)

Renewal of, subject to same duty as original note

Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents.

Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyances.

Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 10 cts

Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars 20 cents.

Exceeding $1,000, for every $1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 10 cents.

For any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents.

Writs or Legal Documents, writs or other legal process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents

Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100 or over, 50.

Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for $100 or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents.

Writ or other process, appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents.

Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100 25 cents.

When the amount exceeds $100, 50 cents.

Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10, 10 cents.

Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty, 50 cents.

Insurance Life, when the amount insured does not exceed one thousand dollars, 25 cents.

Exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000 50 cts.

Exceeding $5,000, $1.00.

Lease of lands or tenements where the rents do not exceed $300 per annum, 50 cents.

Exceeding $300, for each additional $200, or actional part thereof, in excess of $300, 50 cents.

Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."

Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or endorsed, five cents additional.

Measurers' Return, if for quantity not exceeding one thousand bushels, 10 cents.

Exceeding 1 000 bushels, 25 cents.

Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500, 50 cents

Exceeding $500, for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, 50 cents.

Pawner's Checks 5 cents.

Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35, 50 cents.

Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50, $1.00

For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50, $1.00.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in Schedule B., except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whom it is made, may stamp it before it is used: and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument, to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promissory Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of five cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable, under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyance of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The following is a full list of the members of both Houses of the Fortieth Congress, the Republican members being marked "r," and the opposition "d."

SENATE.

Benjamin F. Wade, r, of Ohio, President.
John W. Forney, r, of Penn., Secretary.

	Term Expires.		Term Expires.
MAINE.		INDIANA.	
Lot M Morrill r	'69	T A Hendricks, d	'69
Wm P Fessenden, r	'71	Oliver Morton, r	'73
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		ILLINOIS.	
Aaron H Cragin, r	'71	Richard Yates, r	'71
Jas W Patterson, r	'73	Lyman Trumbull r	'73
VERMONT.		MICHIGAN.	
Geo F Edmunds, r	'69	Zach Chandler, r	'69
Justus S Morrill, r	'73	Jacob M Howard, r	'71
MASSACHUSETTS.		WISCONSIN.	
Charles Sumner, r	'69	I R Doolittle, d	'69
Henry Wilson, r	'73	Timothy O Howe, r	'73
RHODE ISLAND.		MINNESOTA.	
William Sprague, r	'69	Alex Ramsey r	'69
Henry B Anthony, r	'71	Daniel S Norton d	'71
CONNECTICUT.		IOWA.	
James Dixon d	'69	James W Grimes, r	'71
Orris S Ferry, r	'73	James Harlan r	'73
NEW YORK.		MISSOURI.	
Edwin D Morgan r	'69	John B Henderson, r	'69
Roscoe Conkling, r	'73	Charles D Drake, r	'73
NEW JERSEY.		KANSAS.	
F T Frelinghuysen, r	'69	Edmund G Ross, r	'71
Alex G Gaittell, r	'71	Samuel C Pomeroy, r	'73
PENNSYLVANIA.		NEBRASKA.	
C R Buckalew, d	'69	Thos W Tipton, r	'69
Simon Cameron, r	'75	John M Thayer, r	'71
DELAWARE.		NEVADA.	
Geo R Riddle, d	'69	Wm M Stewart, r	'69
Wm Saulsbury, d	'71	James W Nye, r	'71
MARYLAND.		CALIFORNIA.	
Reverdy Johnson, d	'69	John Conness, r	'69
—— Hamilton, d.	——	Cornelius Cole, r	'71
WEST VIRGINIA.		OREGON.	
P G Van Winkle, r	'69	Jos H Williams, r	'71
Waitman T Willey,	'71	Henry Corbett, r	'73
KENTUCKY.		COLORADO.	
—— Mc Creery d	——	John Evans, r	
Garrett Davis, d	'73	Jerome B Chaffe, r	——
TENNESSEE.		*Not admitted.	
D T Patterson, d	'69		
Joseph S Fowler, r	'71		
OHIO.		RECAPITULATION.	
Benjamin F Wade, r	'69	Republicans 44. Democrats and Conservatives, 10.	
John Sherman, r	'73		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Schuyler Colfax, r, of Indiana, Speaker
Edward McPherson, r, of Pennsylvania, Clerk

MAINE.		Horace May ard, r	
John Lynch, r		William D Stokes, r	
Sidney Perham, r		James Mullins, r	
James G Blaine, r		John Trimble, r	
John A Peters, r		Samuel M Arnell, r	
Frederick A Pike, r		Isaac R Hawkins, r	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		David A Nunn, r	
Jacob H Ela, r		OHIO.	
Aaron F Stevens, r		Benjamin Eggleston, r	
Jacob Benton, r		Samuel F Carey r	
VERMONT.		Robt O Schenck, r	
F E Woodridge, r		Wm Lawrence, r	
Luke P Poland, r		Wm Mungen, d	
W G Smith, r		Rosslyn W Clarke, r	
MASSACHUSETTS.		Samuel Shellabarger, r	
Thomas D Eliott, r		C S Hamilton, r	
Oakes Ames, r		Ralph P Buckland, r	
Ginery Twitchell, r		James M Ashley, r	
Samuel Hooper r		John T Wilson, r	
Benjamin F Butler, r		Pailad Van Trump, d	
Nathaniel P Banks, r		George W Morgan, d	
George S Boutwell, r		Martin Walker r	
John D Baldwin, r		Tobias A Plants, r	
Wm B Washburn, r		John A Bingham, r	
Henry L Dawes, r		Ephraim R Eckley, r	
RHODE ISLAND.		Rufus P Spaulding, r	
Thomas Jenckes, r		James A Garfield, r	
Nathan F Dixon, r		INDIANA.	
CONNECTICUT.		Wm E Niblack d	
Richard D Hubbard, d		Michael C Kerr, d	
Julius Hotchkiss, d		Morton C Hunter, r	
H H Starkweather, r		Wm S Holman, d	
William H Barnum, d		George W Julian, r	
NEW YORK.		John Coburn, r	
Stephen Tabor d		H D Washburn r	
Demas Barnes, d		Goodlove S Orth, r	
Wm E Robinson, d		Schuiver Colfax, r	
John Fox, d		John P C Shanks, r	
John Morrisey, d		ILLINOIS	
Thomas E Stewart, d		At large—J A Logan, r	
John W Chandler, d		Norman B Judd, r	
Jas Brooks, d		John F Farnsworth, r	
Fernando Wood, d		Elihu B Washburne, r	
Wm H Robertson, r		Abner C Harding, r	
Thomas H Van Wyck, r		Eben C Ingersoll, r	
John H Ketchum, r		Burton C Cook, r	
Thomas Cornell r		H P Bromwell r	
John V L Pruyn d		Shelby M Cullom r	
John A Griswold, r		Lewis W Ross d	
Orange Ferris r		Albert G Burr, d	
Calvin T Hulburd, r		Samuel S Marshall, d	
James M Mervin, r		John Baker, r	
Wm C Fields, r		Green B Raum, r	
Addison H Laflin, r		MICHIGAN.	
Alex H Bailey, r		Fer C Beaman, r	
John C Churchill, r		Chas Upson, r	
Denis McCarthy, r		Austin Blair r	
Theo M Pomeroy, r		Thos W Ferry, r	
Wm H Kelsey, r		H E Trowbridge, r	
Wm S Lincoln, r		Jno F Driggs, r	
Hamilton Ward, r		WISCONSIN.	
Lewis Selve, r		Halbert E Paine, r	
Burt Van Horn, r		Ben F Hopkins, r	
James M Murphy, d		Amasa Cobb, r	
Henry Van Aernam, r		Chas A Eldridge, d	
NEW JERSEY.		Philetus Sawyer, r	
Wm Moore, r		C C Washburne r	
Chas Haight, d		MINNESOTA.	
Chas Stittgreaves, d		Wm Windom, r	
John Hill, r		Ignatius Donnelly, r	
Geo A Halsey, r		IOWA.	
PENNSYLVANIA.		James F Wilson, r	
Samuel J Randall, d		Wiram Price, r	
Chas O'Neill, r		Wm B Allison r	
Leonard Myers, r		Wm Loughbridge, r	
Wm D Kelley, r		George M Dodge, r	
Caleb N Taylor r		Asahel W Hubbard, r	
Ben M Boyer, d		MISSOURI.	
Jno M Bromell, r		Wm A Pile, r	
Jno L Getz, d		Chas A Newcomb, r	
Thaddeus Stevens, r		Jas D McCormick, d	
Henry L Cake, r		Jos J Gravelly, r	
David M'Con Aiken, d		Jno W McClurg, r	
Geo W Woodward, r		Robt T Van Horn, r	
Ulysses Mercer, r		Ben F Loan, r	
John P Linton, r		John P Hogan, r	
A J Grossbrenner, d		George W Anderson, r	
Wm H Koontz, r		NEBRASKA.	
Daniel J Morrell, r		John Trade, r	
Samuel F Wilson, r		NEVADA.	
Glenni W Scofield, r		Delos M Ashley, r	
Darwin A Finney, r		CALIFORNIA.	
John Covode, r		Samuel B Axtell, d	
Jas K Morehead r		Williams Higby, r	
Thomas Williams, r		James A Johnson, d	
Geo V Lawrence r		OREGON.	
DELAWARE.		Rufus Mallory, r	
John A Nicholson, d		COLORADO.	
MARYLAND.		George M Chilcott, r	
Hiram McCullock, d		DELEGATES.	
Stevenson Archer, d		ARIZONA.	
Chas E Phelps, d		Coles Bashford, r	
Francis Thomas, r		DAKOTA.	
Frederick Stone, r		Walter A Burleigh, r	
WEST VIRGINIA.		IDAHO.	
Chester D Hubbard, r		E D Holbrook d.	
Bethuel M Kitchen, r		MONTANA.	
Daniel Polsley, r		Jas M Cavanaugh, d	
KENTUCKY.		NEW MEXICO.	
L S Trimble, d		C P Clever, d (contested)	
John Y Brown, d		UTAH.	
John S Golladay, d		Wm D Hooper, d	
J Proctor Knott, d		WASHINGTON.	
Asa P Grover, d		Alvin Flanders, r	
Thomas L Jones, d		WYOMING.	
James B Beck, d		James S Casement, r	
George M Adams, d		RECAPITULATION.	
John D Young, d		(Without Delegates from Territories):	
KANSAS.		Republicans, 145. Democrats and Conservatives, 49.	
Sidney Clarke, r			
TENNESSEE.			
Roderick R Butler, r		*Not admitted	

NUMBER OF POUNDS TO A BUSHEL.

Of Wheat	60 Pounds.
Of Shelled Corn	56 do
Of Corn on the Cob	70 do
Of Rye	56 do
Of Oats	35 do
Of Barley	49 do
Of Potatoes	60 do
Of Bran	20 do
Of Clover Seed	60 do
Of Timothy Seed	45 do
Of Flax Seed	45 do
Of Hemp Seed	44 do
Of Buckwheat	52 do
Of Blue Grass	14 do
Of Castor Bean	46 do
Of Dried Peaches	33 do
Of Dried Apples	24 do
Of Onions	57 do
Of Salt	50 do

1868. SPRING TRADE. 1868.

FRESH ARRIVAL—BUGGY MATERIAL.

Hickory Rims, Spokes, Finished Shafts, Hubs, Long Arm 1 inch patent Axles, Plated Hub and Sand Bands, Silver head, Japanese and Ivory Lining Nails, Band Nails, Curtain Knobs, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Axle Clips and Fellow Plates, Enameled Muslin, Drilling and Canvass, Dash Leather and Mole-skin, Oil cloth Carpeting, Japanese and Plated Buckles, Curtain Frames and Whip Sockets, Wool Shrouds, Buggy Springs, assorted.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, April 4-tf With Hart & Lewis.

ANOTHER LOT OF CANNED PEACHES.
Just received by
April 1-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Courts Of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Anson County—On the second Monday in January, April, July and October

Ashe—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November

Alexander—First Monday in March, June, September and December

Alamance—First Monday after the 4th Monday of February, May, August and November

Alleghany—Fourth Monday in January, April, July and October

Beaufort—Third Monday in March and September, and the first Monday in June and December.

Bertie—Second Monday in February, May, August and November.

Bladen—First Monday in February, May, August and November

Brunswick—First Monday in March, June September and December.

Buncombe—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in April, July, September and December

Burke—Fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November

Cabarrus—Third Monday in January, April, July and October

Caldwell—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November

Camden—Second Monday in March, June, September and November

Carteret—Third Monday in February, May, August and November

Caswell—First Monday after the 4th Monday of March, June, September and December

Catawba—Second Monday in February, May, August and November

Chatham—Second Monday in February, May, August and November

Chowan—First Monday in February, May, August and November

Cleveland—First Monday after the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November

Columbus—Second Monday in February, May, August and November

Craven—Second Monday in March, June, September and December

Cumberland—First Monday in March, June, September and December

Currituck—Last Monday in February, May, August and November

Cherokee—Second Monday in April, July, September and December

Clay—First Monday in April, July, September and December

Davie—Third Monday in January, April, July and October

Davidson—Second Monday in February, May, August and November

Davie—Fourth Monday in Feb'ry, May, August and November

Edgecombe—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November

Franklin—Second Monday in March, June, September and December

Forsythe—Third Monday in March, June, September and December

Gates—Third Monday in February, May, August and November

Granville—First Monday in February, May, August and November

Greene—Second Monday in February, May, August and November

Guilford—Third Monday in February, May, August and November

Graham—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November

Halifax—Third Monday in March, June, September and December

Harnett—Second Monday in March, June, September and December

Haywood—First Monday after the 4th Monday in April, July, September and December

Hertford—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November

Hyde—Second Monday in February, May, August and November

Henderson—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in April, July, September and December

Iredell—Third Monday in February, May, August and November

Johnston—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November

Jones—Fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and on the last Monday in January and July

Jackson—Fourth Monday in April, July, September and December

Lenoir—First Monday in January and July, and third Monday in March and September

Lincoln—Third Monday in February May, August and November

Martin—Second Monday in January, April, July and October

McDowell—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November

Mecklenburg—Second Monday in January April, July and October

Montgomery—First Monday in January, April, July and October

Moore—Fourth Monday in January, April, July and October

Macon—Third Monday in April, July, September and December

Madison—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in April, July, September and December

Mitchell—Fourth Monday in March, June, September and December

Nash—Second Monday in February, May, August and November

New Hanover—Second Monday in March, June, September and December

Northampton—First Monday in March, June, September and December

Onslow—First Monday in March, June, September and December

Orange—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November

Pasquotank—Second Monday in March, June, September and December

Perquimans—Second Monday in February, May, August and December

Person—Third Monday in March, June, September and December

Pitt—First Monday in February, May, August and November

Polk—Second Monday after the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November

Randolph—First Monday in February, May, August and November

Richmond—Third Monday in January, April, July and October

Rowan—First Monday in February, May, August and November

Robeson—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November

Rockingham—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November

Rutherford—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November

Sampson—Third Monday in February, May, August and November

Stokes—Third Monday in March, June, September and December

Surry—Second Monday in February, May, August and November

Stanly—Third Monday in February, May, August and November

Tyrrell—Fourth Monday in January, April, July and October

Transylvania—Second Monday after the fourth Monday in April, July, September and December

Union—First Monday in January, April, July and October

Wake—Third Monday in February, May, August and November

Warren—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November

Washington—Third Monday in February, May, August and November

Watauga—Seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November

Wayne—Third Monday in February, May, August and November

Wilkes—First Monday in January, May, August and November

Wilson—Fourth Monday in January, April, July and October

Yadkin—First Monday in January, April, July and October

Yancy—Fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in April, July, September and December.

Superior Courts.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

Tyrrell—First Monday in March and September
Washington—Second Monday in March and September
Bertie—Third Monday in March and September
Hertford—Fourth Monday in March and November
Gates—First Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Chowan—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Perquimans—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Pasquotank—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Camden—Fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Currituck—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September

SECOND CIRCUIT.

Duplin—Fourth Monday in March and September
Wayne—First Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Green—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Lenoir—Third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September
Craven—Fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September
Jones—Wednesday next after 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September
Onslow—Sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September
Carteret—Seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September
Beaufort—Eighth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Hyde—Ninth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September
Wilson—Tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September

THIRD CIRCUIT.

Martin—On the Monday before the first Monday in March and September.
Pitt—First Monday in March and September
Edgecombe—Second Monday in March and September
Nash—Third Monday in March and September
Halifax—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Northampton—Fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

Granville—First Monday in March and September
Orange—Second Monday in March and September
Chatham—Third Monday in March and September
Randolph—Fourth Monday in March and September
Davidson—First Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Forsythe—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Stokes—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Guilford—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Rockingham—Fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Caswell—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Person—Seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Alamance—Eighth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Harnett—Monday preceding the Monday next before the last Monday in February and August
Moore—Monday before the last in February and August
Montgomery—Last Monday in February an l August
Stanly—First Monday in March and September
Anson—Second Monday in March and Sep.
Richmond—Third Monday in March and Sep
Robeson—Fourth Monday in March and Sep
Bladen—First Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Columbus—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Brunswick—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
New Hanover—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Sampson—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Cumberland—Seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

Davie—Fourth Monday in February and Aug
Yadkin—First Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Surry—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Alleghany—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Ashe—Fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in February and August
Wilkes—Fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Alexander—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Iredell—Seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Union—Eighth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Mecklenburg—Ninth and Tenth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August.
Cabarrus—Eleventh Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Rowan—Twelfth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

Catawba—Second Monday in February and Aug
Lincoln—Third Monday in February and Aug
Gaston—Fourth Monday in February and Aug
Cleveland—First Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Polk—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Rutherford—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
McDowell—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Burke—Fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August.
Caldwell—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Watauga—Seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

Clay—First Monday in April and September
Cherokee—Second Monday in April and Sep
Macon—Third Monday in April and September
Jackson—Fourth Monday in April and September
Haywood—First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and September
Transylvania—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in April and September
Henderson—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in April and September
Madison—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in April and Sep ember
Yancey—Fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in April and September
Mitchell—Sixth Monday after the fourth in April and September
Buncombe—Seventh Monday after the 4th in Ap and September, continued two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., March 31st, 1868.

On and after March 31st 1868, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	9.35	A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3.10	P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10.35	A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	3.15	P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	5.00	A. M.
" arrives at Raleigh	4.40	P. M.

The Mail Trains make prompt connections with all points North and South.

A. B ANDREWS,
April 2-tf Sup't of Transportation.

For Sale.

N. C. FISH ON CONSIGNMENT.

NO. 1 SHAD,
GROSS, CUT AND ROE HERRING,
Put up in best manner, on hand and to arrive.

COWAND & HARRISS,
Commission Merchants,
24 Commerce Street,
April 30-3w Norfolk, Va.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 17, 1868.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held in this City on Thursday, the 7th May next, at 10 o'clock.

J. G BURR,
April 27—td Cashier.

SOLE LEATHER,

TRUNKS, VALISES,
LEATHER AND MOROCCO
TRAVELING BAGS,

For Ladies and Gentlemen, at
April 23-tf R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

1868. 1868.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

FOR THE

SENTINEL.

Published in the City of Raleigh, N. C.,

Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly.

William E. Pell, } Editors.
Seaton Gales, }

In view of the scarcity of money, and the severity of the times, the Proprietor of the SENTINEL has determined to reduce the terms of the paper, to commence after the 31st. DECEMBER, next, and to make such improvements in its general character as will commend it to the patronage of an enlightened public.

In POLITICS it will be thoroughly Conservative, advocating, at all times:

A strict observance of the Constitution of the United States, and the harmonious Union of equal States;

Obedience to law and the enforcement of order;

The supremacy of the civil over the military, in time of peace;

The equality of the three co-ordinate branches of the government;

The sovereignty of the States over their own internal affairs, in strict conformity to the Constitution;

The maintenance of freedom and justice to all, without distinction of color, but the supremacy of the white race as the governing class;

Opposition to Radicalism in all its phases.

As a NEWS journal, it shall be equal to any.—The principal markets will be regularly published.

Its LITERARY character shall be maintained and improved, by contributions from our best writers.

Finally, the SENTINEL will seek to be the special promoter of the educational, moral and economical interests of the people of North Carolina.

Terms:

Daily Sentinel, for one year	$8	00
" " six months	4	00
" " three months	2	00